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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Further Reportage on 13th BCP Congress C 1
2 Apr Opening Speech [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Apr] C 1
4 Apr Proceedings C 23
Gotsev Briefing C 31
Kristov's Statement on Trade C 33
BTA's Traykov's Statement C 34

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DPA: Indra Ill; Jenninger's Visit Postponed D 1
Hoffmann Receives MSZMP's Gaspar in Prague D 1
USSR Officer Addresses Liberation Rally D 1
Pitra Attends Specialist Seminar in Brno D 1

POLAND

Orzechowski Comments on Visit to FRG G 1
Arrives in FRG, Meets Genscher [Solecki] G 1
CSSR, Polish Association Heads Sign Protocol G 2
PAP Cites Jan Rem on 'Clerical Extremism' G 2
Jaruzelski Addresses Warsaw Precongress Session G 4
Messner Speaks at Katowice Steel Mill Meeting G 6
Glemp Invites Jaruzelski to 'Private Meeting' [Vatican City] G 6
Jaruzelski Visits Oncological Center G 7
Deputy Finance Minister on 1986 Price Hikes G 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Protests Erupt in Kosovo Over Bulatovic Arrest I 1
Pristina Presidium Statement I 1
Protest Continues I 1
Spasic Released I 2
Defense Body To Act I 2
Coverage Criticized I 3
Bulatovic Released I 3
Stambolic Meets Activists I 4
Commentary on Failure To Deal With Inflation I 8
Serbian SAWP Approves Candidate Proposals I 9

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13th BCP CONGRESS

Zhivkov 2 Apr Opening Speech

AU040758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 86 pp 2, 3, 4

["Introductory Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the 2 April opening session of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade delegates,

Esteemed representatives of the communist, workers, and democratic parties and movements, Dear guests:

The 13th BCP Congress is beginning its work.

This is our ninth congress since the victory of the 9 September Socialist Revolution, which inaugurated a new epoch in Bulgarian history. Our congresses' work and decisions occupy an important place in developing our country. Each of these congresses reviewed and solved crucial issues of its time, and outlined ways of constructing a socialist society in Bulgaria.

The work of the 13th BCP Congress will focus on the problems of developing the country during the next 15 years, the last years of our stormy and great 20th century.

What are these problems?

FROM A DOMESTIC VIEWPOINT these are problems which face us sharply and urgently, problems related to the comprehensive progress of the socialist society and to fundamental changes in its economy and policy, culture, manner of living, and management of all areas of life.

THE MAIN THING FOR US NOW IS TO IMPLEMENT THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, AND DEVELOP THIS REVOLUTION ON THE BASIS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, AND TO SATISY EVER BETTER THE MATERIAL, SOCIAL, AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. Such is our course. The party and the entire working people will devote their brains, talent, and energy to its implementation.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS' this is the cardinal problem of protecting peace life on earth and the survival of human civilization. The arms race, kindled by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, places mankind at the end of the 20th century before the alternative -- to be or not to be, to survive or to die in the flames of a nuclear war.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF DEVELOPING SOCIALISM these are the problems of mastering the dialectics of modern socialist social development and further expanding and strengthening the connection between the instructions of the communist parties and the aspirations of the millions of working people.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was a historic event in the development of the socialist world. If we can determine its importance in an extremely short form, then it lies in the following: accelerating and achieving a new qualitative state of the socialist society in the USSR.

The congress will have an exceptionally great role in the dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system, in implementing the Leninist course on peaceful competition for the benefit of mankind.

As you know, a delegation of ours also attended the 27th CPSU Congress. We returned from Moscow inspired and even more determined to continue the line of socialist construction in Bulgaria, and to put into effect the historic turning point, which we have also begun, in order to lead Bulgaria to the front ranks of human progress.

With this determiniation we commence the 13th BCP Congress, convinced that we have prepared the congress well by the party's theoretical and practical work after its 12th congress, and especially, with the elaborations of the February 1985 and the recent January 1986 Central Committee plenums.

Comrades, the Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress, which outline the trends of the social, economic, and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and until the year 2000, have been published and discussed throughout the nation. The delegates have been handed the Report of the BCP Central Committee for the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses, as well as proposals on the amendments and addenda to the party statutes.

Therefore I shall dwell on some basic issues in my introductory speech.

IF WE ARE TO SYNTHESIZE THE EVALUATION OF THE PAST 5 YEARS, WE MUST SAY: DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES SPRINGING NOT ONLY FROM THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH WE HAD TO SOLVE, BUT ALSO FROM OUR OWN MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS, THE PERIOD WAS A FRUITFUL ONE. IMPLEMENTING THE BCP PROGRAM ON CONSTRUCTING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, OUR PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE IN BASIC LINES CARRIED OUT THE TASKS POSED BY THE 12th BCP CONGRESS.

As you know, the BCP Program was adopted 15 years ago. It drew the conclusion that after the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, there exists a stage during which socialism develops on its own basis, so that it can reach the state termed by Lenin "the developed socialist society." Basing itself on this conclusion, our party formulated as its immediate and historic task to construct developed socialism in Bulgaria, and thus clarified its basic characteristics.

Already while adopting the BCP Program at the Ninth BCP Congress we started from the conviction that party thought has not yet said its final word on this issue, and that life is more complex and richer than theoretical postulates. However, the most essential point, which was fully confirmed by life, was: THE PROBLEMS WHICH EMERGED, AND THE DIVERSITY AND VARIETY OF SOCIAL PRACTICE, APPEARED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY OUTLINED BY THE BCP PROGRAM. As far as the theoretical work related to constructing developed socialism in Bulgaria is concerned, it continued even after the program was adopted.

As the construction of developed socialism hitherto shows, this will be a stage during which the basis and the superstructure, as well as the people's consciousness and behavior, and so forth, will mature.

This is a continuous and contradictory process, which will be affected by the level of mastering the social laws of nature, and degree of expanding the international socialist division of labor, the complexity of the international situation, and the dynamics of world progress.

When we prepared the BCP Program, we could not be clear on the issue of how long the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria will last. Therefore, the program did not specify any term. Life shows that this stage will continue for a longer period than the one we envisaged.

However, what is the main thing?

The main thing is that while constructing the developed socialist society in our country, production relations are increasingly improving, and the advantages vested in soicalism as the first phase of the socioeconomic formation of communism emerging with increasing force.

Simultaneously, already during the construction and perfection of socialism, the germs of communism appear, and preconditions of a gradual transition toward the communist phase of the formation are being created.

Marxism-Leninism is a manual for action, in enternal and living doctrine, which develops and enriches itself simultaneously with the development of the historical process and world revolutionary experience. Our party considers it its international duty to study and analyze the theoretical and practical experience of the communist parties, and first of all, the experience of the CPSU. Simultaneously, our party strives to make its own contribution to the common experience in studying and developing the issues of the socialist society.

The development of the society is subjected to the requirements of objective laws. These laws, as Lenin said, do not depend on the will power and consciousness of the people and the "bosses." We pay dearly for each violation of these laws. Our freedom to act and our possibilities as a subjective factor are incorporated in the study of these laws and in taking their requirements under consideration, as well as in creating conditions for manifesting these laws ever better and for changing reality. It was precisely to this that the theoretical and practical work of our party during that period was directed.

The objective laws of society are manifested through the people and through their actions, as Engels already said. During the course of socialist construction OUR PARTY WORKED CONSISTENTLY FOR ELEVATING THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR AND DEVELOPING THE INITIATIVE AND CREATIVITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAN, THE LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND THE PEOPLE'S MASSES.

Comrades, on this day, 30 years ago, the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum began its work. It marked the beginning of the BCP general political line, called by our people the April line. The period covered by this report was a period of implementing, developing, and enriching this line.

THE APRIL GENERAL LINE OF THE PARTY IS A MARXIST-LENINIST LINE, COORDINATED WITH THE CONCRETE CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA. It was brought to life by the difficult situation which emerged after the death of our leader and teacher Georgi Dimitrov. During the period of the personality cult we paid dues to dogmatism, sectarianism, and subjectivism.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM BROUGHT ABOUT A DEEP TURNING POINT IN OUR DEVELOPMENT. It restored the Leninist principles and norms in the life of the party and society, and made the party face the requirements of the objective natural laws in economics, politics and all areas of life, as well as the people's needs and interests.

The April plenum produced a new and accelerating impetus for the country's industrialization for developing socialist agriculture, and for the upsurge of science and culture, and it released the forces and energy of the working people.

The April line is a line of developing socialist democracy and elevating the role of the individual and the people's masses in production management, political and social life, and developing the social processes.

BULGARIA WAS RENEWED BOTH IN THE MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL AREAS. This has been recognized by all -- friends and ill-wishers alike.

As the Report of the Central Committee points out, our country has achieved a high and stable pace of economic and industrial growth. After the April plenum, during the 1956-1985 period, the basic funds of the national economy increased 10 times; the soical productivity of labor, 8.4 times; and national income, 8 times. Deep transformations took place in the structure of industry. Branches that are important for the country's economy such as metallurgy, machine-building, chemical industry, and energetics developed with the fastest pace. Electronics, microelectronics, robot-construction, and electric car-production were powerfully developed. The average annual production of grain during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is twice as much as the production during the 1953-1957 period. Over 3 decades the foreign trade exchange of our country increased 29 times, and exports 33 times. In its foreign trade relations Bulgaria is consolidating primarily as an industrial partner.

Our people's social achievements during this period are significant. Average annual labor wages increased 3.3 times. Social consumption funds increased 12 times.

The people's education and culture sharply imroved. The social-state and state-social principle was introduced in the leadership of these areas. Figures in the field of artistic culture obtained room for free creativity, creativity which enriches the world viewpoint and the intellect of the socialist worker, and actively facilitates the formation of the new personality.

A great achievement of ours is that the Marxist-Leninist theory is a dominating theory, incorporated in the consciousness and behavior of millions of people in our country.

DEAR COMRADES, PLEASE ALLOW ME FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS, TO EXPRESS MOST CORDIAL GRATITUDE TO OUR HEROIC WORKERS CLASS, THE SELFLESS AGRARIAN WORKERS, AND OUR GLORIOUS PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA ON THEIR GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND TO THE PROGRESS OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND.

Comrades, our successes are indisputable. Simultaneously, we bear in mind that MANY OF THE FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED OUR PROGRESS HITHERTO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR POSSIBILITIES. AS A PARTY AND COUNTRY WE NOW FACE NEW REALITIES. Today, one can say that the scientific-technical revolution is a natural law of socialist and capitalist societies alike. This is the question we face today: Implementing the scientific-technical revolution means constructing the developed socialist society; and to constructing the developed socialist society means implementing the scientific-technical revolution.

The place which the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums will occupy in the life of the party and the country is remarkable. At these plenums we elaborated our new visions of scientific-technological policy, and adopted the approaches and means for its implementation.

The reconstruction we began is not only wide-scale and complex, but also difficult. We shall have to march along unmarked roads and face many unknown factors. However, we begin our march firmly determined to complete it in the name of the people and their well-being, and in the name of social progress.

WE UNDERSTAND VERY WELL THAT HISTORY HAS GIVEN US A VERY SHORT TERM FOR THIS. HOWEVER, PRECISELY DURING THIS SHORT TERM WE MUST LEAD THE COUNTRY TO THE FOREFRONT POSITIONS.

The issue is not any more to recognize the significance of modern scientific-technical progress. A DEEP CHANGE IS NECESSARY. TO PUT IT FIGURATIVELY, AS A NATION WE MUST "MOUNT" THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION, to get down to its inner natural laws, and give broad scope to the objective and subjective factors of its development!

At THIS CONGRESS WE SET OUR OURSELVES THE TASK OF ACCELERATING THE PACE OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OF INTRODUCING EVEN GREATER DYNAMICS TO IT, AND MAXIMALLY UTILIZE ALL FACTORS OF INTENSIVE GROWTH. THIS WILL ALLOW OUR COUNTRY TO DEVELOP FASTER AND MARCH CLOSELY WITH THE MOST ADVANCED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR, AND SECURE THE BETTER SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS.

CONSEQUENTLY, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A PRINCIPLED NEW SITUATION, AND A PRINCIPLED NEW POSTULATE.

What are the motors and factors for reaching this goal?

IN THE FIRST PLACE -- THIS IS SCIENCE.

Science has its characteristic share in the economic and social-political development of socialist Bulgaria to date.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN THE PRINCIPLED NEW SITUATION IN WHICH WE NOW FIND OURSELVES, ONE MUST CLEARLY UNDERSTAND: WHAT IS NECESSARY IS A QUALITATIVE CHANGE IN OUR THOUGHT ABOUT THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN SOCIAL LIFE, AND A NEW SCALE OF WHAT WE DO FOR AND GIVE TO SCIENCE. THIS IS NAMELY THE DEEP MEANING OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY AND JANUARY PLENUMS.

HOWEVER, IF WE FAIL TO IMPLEMENT THE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MARKED -- in the material basis of science, in its organization and management, cadre potential, and in the forms and manner of stimulating scientific creativity, and if we do not create conditions for quickly and massively applying our own and foreign scientific products in production and in our spheres of practice -- THEN WE SHALL BRUTALLY GO AGAINST OUR OWN INTENTIONS. And we must openly say: Despite the efforts that have been made until now, and the separate successes that have been attained, our science is to a large degree still detached from practice in the material, intellectual, and social spheres. It has not turned into a universal production power which moves and irresistably draws forward in all areas of society.

True, we have many units which directly service the production enterprises. However, they continue to be astray of the most important and most long-term problems of the relevant production areas.

We still have not built a bridge between the scientific potential of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on the one hand, and practice on the other. The work of the Agricultural Academy and the Medical Academy must be elevated to a new level.

We still do not realize how much the underestimation of science by the higher educational establishment is costing us.

We still do not sufficiently utilize the accomplished foreign scientific research, which for us, as a country of limited material and human resources, has and will have an exceptionally great value.

We must understand this perfectly and clearly: In our future development there is no place for a "no man's land" between scientific-technical developments and their practical application.

As the Report of the Central Committee stresses, the scientific front must be completely reconstructed. Its organizational structure, material-technical reequipment, cadre development, and especially its thematic content must be brought to correspond with the uniform national strategy on Bulgaria's technological reequipment and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the year 2000.

The construction of our economy's technological infratstructure, connected with the transfer and development of technologies, must sharply accelerate. The creation of technological centers and technological institutes according to set directions must begin without any delay.

As the experience of the USSR and other countries shows, the technological centers in the areas of scientific-technical progress which have priority for us, must organizationally unite the fundamental and applied research and the experimental basis, and have an instrumental unit for developing the necessary unique sophisticated devices as well as experiment-production sections. It is in these centers that the training of the students and the executive cadres must take place.

Significant changes are necessary in the mode of payments and incentives, and in the forms and rules of the professional growth of the scientific workers, technologists, constructors, and highly qualified specialists. THE PRESTIGE OF THE CREATORS AND CARRIERS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN OUR SOCIETY MUST INCREASE DECISIVELY.

The efforts of the fraternal socialist countries are aimed toward creating and adopting the top scientific-technical achievements. The complex program for the scientific-technical progress of CEMA member-states until the year 2000 marks a qualitatively new moment in strengthening our integration in this area. We are vitally interested in implementing at a high level the obligations envisaged for our country, and simultaneously, to maximally utilize the scientific products products created by the socialist countries.

OUR LINE IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT MUST BE A LINE OF EVER CLOSER CONNECTION WITH THE USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FRONT. In this area too we must search for such forms of cooperation and integration as those we are already creating in the area of industry.

IN THE SECOND PLACE -- THIS IS THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING THE STRUCTURAL POLICY ON DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The modern scientific-technical revolution is first of all a technological one. Naturally, the issue emerges of what OUR CONCEPT OF THE COUNTRY'S TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL will be, and whether we are to accelerate the development of the material, social, and intellectual spheres through its implementation.

It is self-evident how important it is to correctly select the priorities, mark the stages of their implementation, and solve the problems of the transitional period of renewal and the general prospects in this area. It is necessary to create a principled new unit of our national economy -- THE UNIT OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. As the Report of the Central Committee points out, the efforts must be directed toward the area of electronic technologies, biotechnologies, and the technologies connected with producing and applying new materials.

As far as STRUCTURAL POLICY is concerned, it unites as a focus the problems of developing production forces in branch and territorial aspects, as well as the problems of organizing the production and management of the raw material basis and of foreign trade activity.

During the next period the ROLE OF MACHINE BUILDING as a basic carrier of modern scientific-technical progress MUST EMERGE even more sharply. In the future, too, we shall stress the development of electronics and first of all of the production and application of CYBERNETIC AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS. This will allow us to solve the general issue of our industry's automation, an area in which we continue to lag behind. Such systems must be created and applied in management, culture, agriculture, transportation, trade services, and other areas.

A principled issue of developing our electronics is the issue of achieving a maximal unification with the CEMA member-states, and developing ever more insistently the program industry [as published] and expand our integration in creating program products.

We must continue the line of insistently developing the chemical industry. We have to master the capacities of heavy machine building. Every protraction in this area could lead to great losses. Urgent problems related to renewing the technical and resource basis also exist in other branches of the national economy. The issues of production quality, technological and fiscal discipline, and the qualified growth of our labor potential no longer tolerate any delay.

ALL THIS REQUIRES THAT THE ISSUES OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION APPARATUS AND THE CONDUCT OF STRUCTURAL POLICY BE POSED AND SOLVED AS A UNIFORM UNIT.

IN THE THIRD PLACE - THIS IS THE CONSTRUCTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

I would like to stress again from the congress r strum that if we do not create in practice all the necessary preconditions for the economic organizations and the relevant scientific units to really work as self-governing organizations, this will inflict a heavy blow on our economic and sociopolitical strategy.

The task now is to overcome the departmental approach in economics liquidate bureaucracy, and thus to proceed toward a new manner of planning and managing.

THE DEPARTMENTAL AND BRANCH ATTITUDES HAD A POSITIVE ROLE IN OUR DEVELOPMENT, BUT THEY HAVE ALREADY EXHAUSTED THEIR POSSIBILITIES, AND ENTERED A STATE OF DEEP CONTRADICTION WITH THE NEW TENDENCIES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

The new conditions are strengthening integrative relations between the branches, and require tearing down the departmental barriers and combining strategic planning with broad rights and the self-initiative of the self-governing socialist organizations.

This means that on the basis of the socialist property given to the self-governing organization for management, and the state assignment and resources allocated to it, the self-governing organization must have at its disposal all necessary rights and adopt independent decisions on planning and developing production, trade, scientific, research, and innovating activity.

We obviously do not have in mind COSMETIC MEASURES, BUT QUALITIATIVE CHANGES, as was categorically stated at the BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and especially the January 1986 plenum.

According to the approved statutes of the self-governing organizations and the new Labor Code, the labor collective is a basic factor in the functioning and developing of new organizational structures precisely as self-governing units.

The self-governing organization functions and develops on the basis of COMBINING THE PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTIVITY AND ONE-MAN-COMMAND. The leader of the organization is a member of the labor collective and simultaneously has personal responsibility for the correct management and multiplicaton of the socialist property, for implementing the state orders, and for the results of the organization's work. The one-man-command and collectivity principles of leadership are in dialectic unity, because the interests of the labor collective and the self-governing organization coincide in their main and basic aspects with nationwide interests.

As is known, in connection with all this an ECONOMIC COUNCIL has been created in the Council of Ministers as its auxiliary organ of conducting the country's economic policy. The council is neither an organ of the economy's operational management nor a superministry. Within the sphere of its competence, decisions have the power of acts of the Council of Ministers.

The Economic Council conducts policy related to raw material and energy resources, new technologies, the plan, and the market not from the ivory towers of this or that ministry, or some department, but on the basis of the needs and interests of the entire people's economy. The basic method of developing and implementing the economic policy on the part of the Economic Council is the DIALOGUE with the self-governing organizations. It is upon this principle that mutual relations with the State Planning Commission are also based.

This is the approach which must permeate the methodology and technology of planning, the economic mechanism, normative documents, the style of leadership, and the management of the self-governing organizations and their mutual relations. In one word, these factors must affect the rights and responsibilities at all levels of managing the economy and of all participants in state planning and counterplanning.

The principle of self-government, comrades, to which we attribute a special significance at this state of our development, now encompasses only economy and science. Presumably, life will require to GRADUALLY CREATE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER AREAS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE, of course, in accordance with their specific character. The goal is to direct education ever more toward science, science -- toward education, culture -- toward science, and so forth.

We have accumulated positive experience in applying the social-state principle in the areas of culture and education. This experience will undoubtedly facilitate the construction of self-governing organizations in this area and will enrich their content. However, in this area too one should allow no reckless speeding or subjectivism.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE -- THIS IS THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS INTO REAL COMMODITY PRODUCERS.

The self-governing economic organizations are the motor of economic activity. It is precisely the socialist commodity producers who put economic policy into effect. Relations of a new type are necessary now between the economic organizations and state organs, relations which will ensure conditions of acting as commodity producers along the entire chain of the reproduction process, on the principles of self-governing. This is the main and the new factor which we must consistently and insistently apply in our managing and producing activity.

The self-governing economic organizations are working under conditions in which THE LAW ON VALUE AND THE LAW ON COMMODITY-MONETARY RELATIONS are also functioning under socialism, although in a different manner. However, this also produces an essential conclusion: economic competition, competition both inside the country and in the international market.

I think that we have no reason to fear when we talk about competition. Nothing forces us to continue and keep the commodity producers under greenhouse conditions. From our own experience we know that they are constantly in a state of competing.

At the introductory stage of the self-governing organization, the state makes the relevant order and supplies the necessary resources. Afterward, inside the organization, it is the labor collective, organs of self-government, the organization's leader, and the trade unions that organize and develop emulation for fulfilling and overfulfilling the order. If the STATE ORDER corresponds with modern scientific-technical progress and with the people's interests, and if it is an order not of yesterday but of today and of the day to come, this will encourage the economic organizations to emulate and compete among themselves.

Supplying the needs of the people is the main motive and the main moving force of production under socialism. THIS OBLIGES ALL OF US WHO DEVELOP AND CONDUCT OUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY, AND ALL SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, TO MAKE PRODUCTION ACCORD WITH THE NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET, IN EVERYTHING RELATED TO QUANTITY, ASSORTMENT, QUALITY, AND PRIME COST. THESE ARE THE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL GUARANTEE OUR PRODUCTION'S ABILITY TO COMPETE.

What follows from all of this?

It follows from this that the economic mechanism must be an effective means for developing competition between the socialist organizations and for promoting their competitiveness. It must take into account the interests both of the consumers and the goods producers. THIS IS HOW WE UNDERSTAND THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. Only in this way will it be possible to encourage the economic initiative, interest, and responsibility of the labor collectives by the end production-economic results. Only in this way will the socialist organizations be interested in introducing into practice the achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution and in taking the initiative for speedy technological reequipment, for a qualitative renewal of production, and for winning lasting positions in the international market.

For this reason THE SYSTEM OF BALANCES, THE NORMATIVE BASE, and the economic conditions are needed for fulfillment of their economic tasks of ensuring greater flexibility and maneuverability in the activities of the self-governing organizations. At the same time, the normative documents should POSSESS GREATER PERMANENCE AND STABILITY, IN ORDER NOT TO PERMIT THEIR ALTERATION IN PRINCIPLE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

OUR SERIOUS CONCERN IS TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY on the basis of the consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and to further improve the plan principle in the social and economic development of our society.

It is noted in the Central Committee's Report that the present system of administration still does not create all necessary preconditions for the country's further accelerated socioeconomic development. There is a clear inconsistency between the decisions which have been adopted and the organizational and practical work for their fulfillment.

The development of the national economy and the other spheres is now setting exceptionally high requirements. The production and social interrelationships have become so complex that any dilettantism or improvization in administration is completely ruled out. The guaranteeing of high professionalism in the activities of the administrative cadres at all levels has now become A POLITICAL QUESTION OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

It is necessary to continuously improve the style and methods of leadership. The need has developed to introduce and master modern computer technology and fundamentally new information technologies in administrative practice.

Here I wish to reiterate yet again that a decisive improvement is necessary in THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION. A pitiless war is to be waged against any deformation of this information, against invented reports, and empty show. OUR ECONOMY HAS NO NEED OF EMBELLISHMENT. OUR TASK IS NOT THE COVERING UP OF WEAKNESSES AND SHORTCOMINGS, NOT THE HIDING OF THE REASONS FOR THEIR COMMISSION, BUT TO SURMOUNT THEM AND ROOT THEM OUT, AND TO RAISE THROUGHOUT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WHOLE ECONOMY.

Comrades, the trends we are outlining in economic development, in scientific-technical progress, and in the further improvement of the organizational structures and administrative mechanisms are not ends in themselves. They are objectively necessary for the implementation of our social policy, at the center of which stands man, his happiness and prosperity. This is the beginning and end of every endeavor of ours, and of every initiative of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

WHAT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOCIAL POLICY AT PRESENT?

The stage has passed when our endeavours were directly chiefly toward satisfying the basic living requirements of the people -- the rights to work, free health care and education, equal rights between the sexes, and religious rights.

NOW OUR SOCIAL POLICY ENCOMPASSES ALL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS FULFILLMENT. Through this policy a concrete and perceptible connection is made between what man gives society and what he receives from it.

The policy ensures the full development of the human factor as the motive force for the comprehensive advance, and creates social conditions for the manifestation of this force.

The central importance of the social policy in our strategy is determined by the humanity of our socialist ideas, and by the humanitarian nature of our order. It is no accident that it is precisely in this policy that the basic principle of the socialist society, in the name of which the society was created and in the name of which it is developing, is manifested -- THE PRINCIPLE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

When our party led the workers, the peasants, and the people's intelligentsia into the struggle with the bourgeois order, we promised the people social justice and human equality.

Have we deceived the workers class and the working people?

No, we have not deceived them. The party has kept its word.

TODAY THE PEOPLE IN SOCIALIST BULGARIA ARE ONE WITH ANOTHER, NOT ONE AGAINST THE OTHER; TODAY THE PEOPLE ARE MEASURES BY AN EQUAL YARDSTICK, BY A SINGLE MEASURE.

We know that the socialist type of social equality is not the highest form. But at the present stage, at the present level of productive forces and social productivity of labor it is the only possible form.

THE EQUALITY LIES IN THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MADE EQUAL WITH REGARD TO THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. The economic basis of the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated.

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THE EQUALITY LIES IN THAT SOCIALISM IS MAKING THE PEOPLE EQUAL WITH REGARD TO LABOR AS A SOURCE AND A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE OF THEIR INCOMES AND OF THEIR POSITION IN SOCIETY.

THE EQUALITY ALSO LIES IN THAT EVERY CITIZEN OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY POSSESSES EQUAL RIGHTS TO UTILIZE THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS -- free education, free medical care, and so on.

These are the main elements in quality under socialism.

THE PRIMARY BASIS OF THIS EQUALITY IS THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLE OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LABOR. At this state there is no other basis for social equality and there cannot be any other basis.

However, I must not forget that this principle has two aspects:

-- equal incomes for equal labor; and

-- unequal incomes for unequal labor.

THE VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE "FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITIES, TO EACH ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND EQUALITY OF HIS LABOR" INEVITABLY LEADS TO THE VIOLATION OF EQUALITY.

How often does it happen that a man does not receive that which he has rightly and honestly earned from his labor! And how often do we take part of what has been gained by the better organized and more efficient collective labor of some and give it to others!

These violations of the socialist principle of distribution and manifestations of leveling are creating serious difficulties for us both in the implementation of social policy and also in educative work and ideological activity. They are leading to stagnation and to deformations. Can it be otherwise, if we make the industrious worker equal to the lazy one, the talented worker to the mediocre, and the more highly qualified worker to the less well-trained one?

The problem here at present is for us to reexamine the whole system of payment, and to ensure FLEXIBLE FORMS OF FIXING THE WORKING WAGE of types which will always keep the wage in conformity with the actual results and the actual contribution of each individual worker and specialist.

It is stated in the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress that an important task of our social policy is THE COMPLEX SATISFACTION OF THE WORKERS MATERIAL AND CULTURAL NEEDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GROWTH IN THEIR PURCHASING POWER. THIS POSTULATION REQUIRES US TO STIMULATE THE LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE AND TO SATISFY THEIR STRIVING TO LIVE BETTER ON THE MONEY THAT THEY EARN.

We will continue in the future to preserve the requirement for a considerable portion of the social consumption funds to be spent in accordance with the people's needs. This is just and humanitarian. HOWEVER, THE SOCIAL FUNDS MUST NOT UNDERMINE THE EFFECT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF MATERIAL INTEREST, which is a chief and determining principle for socialism.

As was stressed in the Theses and the Report of the Central Committee, the party will continue to work in the future to continuously improve the people's prosperity and to satisfy its requirements more and more fully; concern will be paid to ensuring a high vitality for the nation, while improving and integrating health care, mass physical education, and rest and recreation; greater concern will be given to the mother and the working wife, to strengthening the socialist family, and to increasing the birth rate; and more meaningful utilization of free time will be ensured.

The new approaches and tasks in the social policy are posing the question of THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN OUR LIFE in a new way. We must admit it: Certain negative phenomena in our life have acquired THE NATURE OF SOCIAL DEFORMATIONS. They profoundly affect the people's feelings concerning social justice and human quality and undermine the strength and attraction of our ideal. Our people, the workers' class, the toilers in agriculture, the intelligentsia, and the youth are within their rights TO DEMAND FROM THOSE IN POWER MEASURES AND GUARANTEES TO PREVENT DISTORTION AND DEFORMATIONS foreign to the nature of our social order.

The frank discussion, unpleasant for some, which we are conducting within the entire party and outside it, demonstrates that the task for a determined struggle against the negative phenomena and the social deformations in our society IS NOT A CAMPAIGN ACTION NOR A ONE-TIME ACTION.

IT IS PART OF THE TASK TO CREATE A SITUATION UNDER WHICH EVERYONE MUST RECEIVE WHAT HE DESERVES -- BOTH THE GOOD AND THE BAD, AND UNDER WHICH EVERYONE MUST OCCUPY THE POSITION WHICH HE DESERVES BY VIRTUE OF HIS PERSONAL QUALITIES AND DEEDS.

Comrades, the April general line of our party is a line of creating conditions for elevating the role of the subjective factor, a role of continuously expanding and deepening socialist democracy.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the party conducted a broad theoretical and practical work in this direction, which culminated with the adoption of the new Labor Code and the ratification of the principles of the self-governing organizations. Without considering that everything has been completed and that from now on the work will go smoothly and without problems, we can say in good conscience: TODAY IN SOCIALIST BULGARIA THE LABOR COLLECTIVE AND THE WORKING MAN POSSESS THE RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WHICH THEY HAVE NOT POSSESSED THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF OUR HISTORY, AND WHICH FEW PEOPLES IN TODAY'S WORLD ENJOY.

This is a remarkable deed and achievement of the party and the people, and we must sacredly cherish and preserve our new labor constitution.

We are entering a new stage of the development and expansion of socialist democracy.

What are the essential and specific elements in this new stage?

Up to now we have sought in the economic sphere to intensify man's social, labor, and individual activity, and to realize the possibilities and capacities of the labor collectives. We were right, because without an economic base the democratic process cannot be effective.

Now the labor collective, through its elected collective organs, will manage its own self-governing organization. This is A QUALITATIVELY NEW POLITICAL TASK AND FUNCTION, BECAUSE WE ARE TALKING NOT OF PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT, BUT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, OF A NEW HISTORIC STEP ON THE ROAD TO CHANGING THE WORKING MAN AND COLLECTIVE FROM THE OBJECT INTO THE SUBJECT OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT. WE ARE SPEAKING OF A GRADUAL TRANSITION FROM "POWER IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE" TO POWER THROUGH THE PEOPLE ITSELF.

Objective conditions have been created for such a development of socialist democracy.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, this is the essence of the self-governing organization as the highest FORM OF UNITY OF SOCIAL, COLLECTIVE, and INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS of the whole of our previous history.

Through these organizations society will achieve the goals of its development and it is in the interest of everyone that these goals should be developed and strengthened. The labor collectives are profoundly interested in the effective development of the self-governing organizations, because in these organizations and through them the collectives will realize themselves as true sovereign managers of social property, managers who decide how they are to work, who carry out their own decisions, and have at their disposal what they have achieved by their labor. For the individual working man the self-governing organizations must become a place where his vote decides, where his work is valued according to its quantity and quality.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, this is the form of the dialogue between the state organs and the self-governing organizations in the process of planning and plan execution. We are speaking of A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO SIDES WITH EQUAL RIGHTS ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS, a dialogue in which each of the two sides will defend its own interests in accordance with the social goals.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, it is the surmounting of the limited bureaucratic horizon and the complete ensuring of the state's interests.

As you see, we are moving ahead as we creatively apply the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This, and only this, is the basis for COMBINING THE BROADEST DEMOCRACY WITH CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION, AND THE FREEDOM OF CREATIVE LABOR WITH THE NECESSARY SOCIAL DISCIPLINE. In this way we will protect ourselves against the bureaucratic phenomena which may manifest themselves also in the self-governing organizations.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, this is the development of the process of an ever greater drawing together between the legislative and executive authority.

We, the Marxist-Leninists, know that the people's masses are the creators of social history and that their practical energy and strength is necessary to achieve changes in society. The importance of this objective natural law increases under the conditions of socialist construction, and particularly at the stage of the implementation on the scientific-technical revolution. NOW WE NEED NOT ONLY THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PREPARED DECISIONS OF THE LEADING ORGANS, BUT ALSO THE INDEPENDENT CREATIVE CAPACITY OF EVERY LABOR COLLECTIVE AND OF EVERY WORKING MAN. The time has come for the broad and many-sided intellectual activity of the masses to create and introduce into practice the new technologies and production processes, to form new elements in social relations, and to govern the production process and the other forms of social life.

From this stems the profound need for us to carry the new decisions for the development of socialist democracy to a successful conclusion.

What are the chief practical problems which we have to resolve in the forthcoming period?

FIRST. It is necessary to ensure a normal, natural process of the formation and functioning of the collective organs of the self-governing organizations and the other leading structures through the application of THE ELECTIVE AND COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE.

The chief thing here is TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF EVERY WORKING MAN, EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY AND THE BZNS, AND EVERY NON-PARTY PERSON TO OCCUPY A LEADING POST, DEPENDING ON HIS POLITICAL, BUSINESS, AND CREATIVE QUALITIES.

The new element here is the creative qualities. Political loyalty and the capacities of people to unite together and create an organization to carry out the tasks are necessary, but are already not enough. It is necessary for the leader to be capable of proposing and implementing the application of new solutions regarding the organization of the work and increasing its efficiency.

An extraordinarily important principle now, as I have already pointed out, is also the broad application of the competitive principle. We have practical experience in this context. There are enough successes and enough corrupt competitions in our practical experience. We must therefore state clearly: after the political qualities of the candidates in a given competition have been established, the winner will be determined by competition based on abilities. Here we must have an efficient procedure and public social control.

Here I wish particularly to stress THE ROLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS. In the process of formation and functioning of the collective organs of the self-governing organizations, the trade unions must be GUARANTOR OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER'S SOCIAL INTERESTS AND RIGHTS, and of the ideological and moral atmosphere which will ensure the creative freedom and social responsibility of leaders and executors and of the entire collectives.

SECOND. It is necessary for a real struggle to take hold to preserve the rights and obligations of the working people, labor collectives, and every citizens relating to RESPONSIBILITY, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE. A discussion is taking place within our party on this problem. A number of measures have also been taken. However, the truth is that there has been no radical change, that we have not created an atmosphere of intolerance with regard to irresponsibility toward obligations, of the inalienability of the rights of the individual and the collective, and of respect toward these rights.

Cases where a man with no qualms of conscience fails to go to work or is late at work are not isolated. There are quite a few workers, officials, and specialists who have a sloppy attitude toward their work. There are also enough bosses, bureaucrats, trade workers, people from the services' sector, and so on who lose no sleep after they have defrauded the ordinary citizen or have caused damage to the social property and order.

THE SACRED CONCEPT SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN BY MANY PEOPLE. It is high time not only to talk about rights and obligations being inseparable; it is high time to say that order and discipline not be a question of intentions and good will, but that all these things be implemented. It is the duty of our whole society, of all state organs and social forces, of all party organs and organizations, as well as of all Communists to introduce order in all spheres of social life.

RESPONSIBILITY, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE -- THIS IS ONE OF THE IRREVOCABLE SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF LIFE, AND LET NO ONE RELY ON LIBERALISM, ON ALL KINDS OF PRIVILEGES, WHICH FREE HIM OF THE DUTY TO BE A TRUE CITIZEN OF SOCIALIST BULGARIA.

Responsibility, order and discipline -- this means, above all, not to promote the toadies, the people without initiative, but the capable and talented people, who are ready to assume responsibility and even to take risk if they are justified in doing so.

THIRD, now, that we are involving numerous new people in the administrative processes, THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFORMATION is greatly increasing. Without such information neither the leading cadres nor the working people are able to motivate correctly their opinions and initiatives. This means THAT THE DECISIONS AND MEASURES ADOPTED MUST BE PROPAGATED. Such decisions and measures are not and cannot be the privilege of a selective aktiv or of the personal assistants of the leaders.

This means, among other things, that the results of sociological research must be made accessible to the public. Public opinion must sound the alarm whenever it comes across shortcomings and outrageous actions in our life, and must loudly propagate the positive aspects of this life. Polls are an important form of socialist democracy, and the results of such polls, instead of collecting dust on the shelves of offices or in cabinet, drawers, must become an efficient instrument within the hands of the people and the party for the improvement of our society.

In the fourth place there is the question of criticism and self-criticism mean. Nevertheless, we are too forgiving, we are much too lenient toward those who do not listen to words, who do not understand criticism. We also still tolerate the persecution of criticism, as well as the efforts of certain people to place themselves above criticism. We held plenums, we wrote memoranda, we held all-party and nationwide talks, which helped us to get rid of numerous shortcomings in our activities. I think that we now understand each other regarding the fact that it is high time to get rid of the so-called "kindness," of our liberalism, and to raise criticism to the standard which it deserves and to the position it must occupy as one of the moving forces of our development.

OUR PARTY WILL ALSO CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE TO ENSURE EVEN MORE RESOLUTELY AND ACTIVELY THE NECESSARY GUARANTEES FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY TO EXERT A FRUITFUL INFLUENCE UPON ALL SPHERES OF LIFE.

Comrades, the change which we must accomplish depends to a decisive extent upon the unity and fighting capacity of our party, upon the level of its leading role.

Our party has everything necessary in order to lead and to guarantee the innovative processes, to shape the new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere, to ensure great social activity and creative spirit of the people's masses in the struggle for the implementation of scientific-technical revolution and in the efforts to perfect socialist social relations.

The present stage of development demand that qualitatively new elements should be introduced both in party-organizational and in ideological work; it demands that the forms, methods, and style of work should be adapted to the newly existing conditions.

What are the basic elements of their reorganization?

The enhancement of the leading role of the party will be implemented not through expanding and increasing regulations, but through INTENSIFYING THE SCIENTIFICALLY FOUNDED AND STRATEGIC CHARACTER OF WORK WITHIN THE CENTRAL PARTY ORGANS, THROUGH EXPANDING THE INITIATIVE AND SELF-INITIATIVE OF THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, THROUGH CAREFULLY LISTENING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Today every communist, according to his efforts and skill, must participate in the implementation of scientific-technical strategy in our country. The activities of every individual Communist will be evaluated according to participation in this work and to the results of this participation. Naturally, our party has always been against and will be against a narrow-minded technocratic attitude toward scientific-technical progress. IN OUR OPINION, PARTICIPATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS, ABOVE ALL, A POLITICAL QUESTION, A QUESTION OF MUTUAL HUMAN RELATIONS AND INTERESTS, OF STRICTNESS AND SELF-DISCIPLINE, OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL, OF ENERGETIC SUPPORT FOR EVERYTHING NEW, FOR THE PROGRESS OF OUR WHOLE SOCIETY.

We must mobilize all our efforts against bureaucratic distortions from above, against these distortions which are oppressing the initiative and the creative spirit of the people. We must also wage a struggle against bureaucratic distortions from the bottom -- starting with bureaucratic methods and parochialism and ending with misunderstood liberalism within numerous workers' collectives and basic party organizations.

IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE SERIOUSLY THE WORK WITH CADRES. How, under the new conditions, should we discover and select capable and competent cadres? Such cadres exist everywhere in Bulgaria. We can discover them in practical work. We can select them by relying upon the basic party organizations and workers collectives. Everyone of us is well aware of the fact that the collective accurately evaluates each of its members and is acquainted with his virtues and shortcomings.

We are obliged to manifest understanding and patience, to await the natural period of time for development of the cadres, to inspire with confidence the quest and active efforts of the leading cadres. Naturally, not all initiatives and activities of a certain leader will be successful. THE MAIN THING, HOWEVER, IS TO EVALUATE THE WORK OF CADRES NOT ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL FAILURES AND SUCCESSES, BUT ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THEIR OVERALL ACTIVITIES.

We are obliged to manifest a careful attitude and approach to failures in the work of individual leaders, as well as to adopt principled decisions in each individual case, without taking into account the position and the previous merits earned by this individual. There is an urgent necessity to propagate most widely the real successes achieved as well as the sanctions that have been imposed for failures.

The reorganization of party organizational work also concerns the problem OF THE PARTY'S COMPOSITION. As we can see from the Accountability report of the BCP Central Committee, the party is regulating its composition correctly. WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONSOLIDATE THE PARTY'S WORKERS CHARACTER, TO INTENSIFY THE PARTY PRESENCE IN ALL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, AND TO INCREASE THE MASS RECRUITMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE. It is now particularly important to establish powerful party nuclei among the young scientific workers, the engineering- technical cadres, and the highly qualified specialists.

In the struggle for drastic changes at the basis and in the superstructure, in the struggle for the party's own development, the party relies for the most part on active and dynamic IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Work on the ideological front is waged in many directions -- from shaping the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to ensuring necessary conditions and creating a favorable atmosphere for the accomplishment of current economic and political tasks. The postulates existing hitherto demanded that the ideological front contribute to the implementation of the tasks that were being assigned and accomplished in the socioeconomic and cultural sphere. However, this postulate is no longer sufficient.

TO ENHANCE THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR -- THIS IS NOW THE BASIC TASK ON THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT.

In the sector of ideological work the party now demands the development of a clear and attractive image of scientific-technical progress and social progress for every individual, an image of what society most appreciates about people and what is expecting of them. The ideological work must be up to the high criteria and measures by which the party and society are evaluating the qualities and merits of every individual. Ideological work must promptly react and publicly unmask any effort of underestimating these criteria and of avoiding them.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY MUST PROCEED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE INNOVATIVE RESEARCH OF PARTY THEORY AND OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES; IT MUST EXPRESS THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY AND EDUCATE PEOPLE IN THIS SPIRIT. At the same time the struggle for preserving the purity of both our ideas and ideals, the struggle against the attempts of bourgeois ideology and propaganda aimed at eroding the values of socialism must be pursued with tireless efforts.

POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK, AS WELL AS THE MASS MEDIA AND THE MEANS OF PUBLIC EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE OPINIONS MUST CONSTANTLY INSPIRE THE NEW SOCIAL CLIMATE, AND THIS INSPIRATION IS A VITAL NECESSITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR STRATEGY.

I would particularly like to point out the INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES in the further elaboration and implementation of our political line. I am talking about the enrichment of their thematic contents, as well as the application of social science research results in practical social life. We expect from the social sciences a profound revelation of the natural laws of our development, the comprehensive study of the economic and social aspects of the scientific-technical revolution; we expect research into the dialectics between objective conditions and the conscious actions of people, the dialectics concerning the development of the individual as a creator of material and cultural assets, as a subject and an exponent of permanently developing needs and interests.

These, comrades, are the basic paths and tasks which mark the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan period and during the period up to 2000. These prospects of ours are part of the general prospects for the future of the world and for the future of socialism. They are part of the entire social progress, of the peoples' struggle for a better life and for more justice. WE ARE CONVINCED OF THE TRIUMPH OF THE COMMUNIST IDEAL, AND WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT OUR PRESENT-DAY PLANS AND INTENTIONS FOR THE FUTURE WILL BE THE PRESENT OF THE PEOPLE TOMORROW, WHEN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE WILL GREET THE THIRD MILLENIUM.

For many centuries mankind suffered under the burden of tremendous social and class misfortunes under capitalism. Marx and Engles revealed that capitalism is a society of exploitation of man by man, a society in which national and racial oppression exists, a society of destructive and devastating wars.

Lenin deeply analyzed capitalism and its highest and last stage -- imperialism.

Under the conditions of the advance of fascism, Georgi Dimitrov determined its class essence as an "overt terrorist dictatorship by the most reactionary, most chauvinistic, and most imperialist elements of financial capital."

History fully confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist analysis regarding the antihumanitarian essence of capitalism and regarding the reactionary role of imperialism in the process of history.

THE VICTORY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION PUT AN END TO THE FULL DOMINATION OF IMPERIALISM AND OPENED A NEW ERA IN WORLD HISTORY.

The emerging of the worldwide socialist system basically changed the relation of forces on the international scene and stopped the efforts of imperialism to turn back the development of the objective historical process.

In our epoch capitalism is still a strong and dangerous enemy. The most reactionary imperialist forces represent a direct threat to the very existence of mankind in the world.

The utilization of modern science and technology in the highly developed capitalist countries in the interest of state-monopoly capital is intensifying THE POLARIZATION IN BOURGEOIS SOCIETY. At one pole riches continue to accumulate, while mass unemployment intensifies at the other; the structural crisis of the capitalist economy increases, and the ecological problems deepen. The imperialist states are attempting to coordinate their economic, political, and ideological strategy. They are making efforts to form A COMMON FRONT AGAINST SOCIALISM, against the international communist and workers' movement, against the national-liberation forces, and against all the forces of progress. In brief, THE MONOPOLISTIC BOURGEOISIE IS SEEKING A WAY OUT FROM THE CRISIS IN THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE RIGHTS AND LIVING STANDARDS OF THE WORKERS AND AGAINST THE LIBERTY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF A NUMBER OF STATES.

In recent decades the chief feature has been that THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES ARE COLD-BLOODEDLY PREPARING FOR THE ANNIHILATION OF MANKIND. From the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that imperialism is striving to stay in the saddle of history by resorting to all manner of means. Among these means is militarism, "the most deformed and dangerous monster of the 20th century."

It is well known that at the end of the 1970's the United States and its allies once again adopted the course of confrontation, of a furious anticommunist campaign. But they did not dare to cross the frontier on the other side of which the life of humanity would have been staked on a card. Why? Because a world socialist system exists, because the cohesive and battle-ready organization of the Warsaw Pact exists. Because the Soviet Union, with its enormous economic, scientific, and military potential, has attained a historic achievement -- parity with imperialism in the military field. There is no doubt that the fraternal socialist countries will do everything possible to prevent the military parity from being disturbed.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to consolidate its defense and its Armed Forces and will make its contribution to the Warsaw Pact.

In the present world situation there are no grounds for complacency. The U.S. Administration is continuing the arms race, is scorning the calls, proposals, and voluntary unilateral moratoriums, is conducting new nuclear tests, and is preparing to turn peaceful space into a theater for military actions.

While failing to take account of the reality of the present day, American imperialism is attempting to conduct a strategy of neoglobalism which -- as can also be seen from recent events -- is leading to total destablization of the international situation. And here only a single step separates us from a nuclear conflict.

This why the problem of peace and war is not the problem of all problems. It is fateful not only for the socialist countries, but also for all nations, for all the people of the world. Because mankind, irrespective of racial, national political, and religious differences, has one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear annihilation, and one common task -- the elimination of this threat, and the preservation of civilization.

This requires THAT A DIVIDING LINE BE DRAWN BETWEEN THE MILLIONS WHO ARE AWARE OF THE NEED TO PREVENT THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, AND THE HANDFUL OF WAR-LOVERS AND THEIR HELPER, WHO ARE BLINDED BY THEIR OWN COARSE CLASS INTERESTS. Today there exist forces and circles, practically unlimited in their extent, which are interested in saving and strenghtening peace -- workers and peasants; intellectuals; petty middle-class, and even part of the top bourgeoisie; democratic and liberal parties; the Nonaligned Movement; and realistically thinking politicians and statesmen.

The hour has struck when reason and a sense of responsibility to the present and future generations must prevail.

The peace program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress opens up prospects for mankind to enter the 21st century under peaceful skies, free from the fear of nuclear winter and "star wars."

There is no reasonable man on this earth, threatened with destruction, who fails to be stirred by the call of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to put an end to nuclear tests.

ALLOW ME, COMRADES, IN THE NAME OF ALL BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS AND OF THE WHOLE OF OUR PEOPLE TO VOICE ONE MORE FERVENT SUPPORT FOR THE SOVIET INITIATIVES, WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE ASPIRATIONS OF ALL PEOPLES ON THE PLANET.

FOR US, THE COMMUNISTS, THE PREVENTION OF THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE AND THE PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE IS THE HIGHEST GOAL, AN EXPRESSION OF THE HUMANITARIANISM AND MORALITY OF OUR IDEOLOGY AND OF OUR ORDER.

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to make its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. We will work to implement the platform adopted by the Warsaw Pact in Sofia, for joint actions in the fight to eliminate the nuclear threat, to achieve a positive turn in Europe and throughout the world, and for international cooperation in the solving of the global problems of the modern day.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will take an active part in the Complex Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000.

We will continue in the future TO CARRY OUT THE POLICY OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AND DRAWING TOGETHER WITH THE SOVIET UNION, THE CPSU, AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is entering a qualitatively new stage, and exceptionally great opportunitites are opening up before it at all levels and in all fields.

Deeply devoted to the principles of internationalism, THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IS ATTACHING IMMENSE IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERRELATIONS WITH ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. The vigorous and fruitful links between the socialist states afe extraordinarily important and necessary in the current tense international situation and in the struggle to defend peace. They are particularly necessary because we are all faced with the great and complex issues concerning the intensification and the efficiency of social production.

The BCP is developing and continuously deepening its links with THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT, of which it itself forms a part. In this activity the party is guided by the understanding that in the contemporary conditions of our movement there is no more important task than the saving of human civilization.

We support a further intensification of THE INTERACTION AND SOLIDARITY WITH VARIOUS CURRENTS IN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT, WITH SOCIALIST AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, WITH REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WITH AGRARIAN PARTIES, WITH TRADE-UNION, YOUTH, AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, AND WITH ANTIWAR AND ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENTS. We are bound to do this by the demand of the age -- to preserve and strengthen peace!

Our position in OUR RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES remains unchanged. We are in solidarity with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and against racism and apartheid. We fully support the demands of the developing countries for a rearrangement of international relations upon a democratic and just basis, for etablishing a New International Economic Order.

As was emphasized in the Central Committee's Report, WE ARE FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS, BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS, WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES; we are for a political dialogue, and for economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation without discrimination, in the interest of peaceful coexistence.

Our party -- and this is fully undertstandable -- is devoting considerable attention to THE MUTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE BALKAN STATES. Our Balkans policy is principled, constructive, and realistic. It is aimed, and will continue to be aimed, at peace, good-neighborliness, cooperation, and toward deepening mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral relations. We will continue in the future to work for implementing the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical- weapons-free region. We consider that the need has developed for the Balkan states to draw up and sign a treaty for the ecological protection of our peninsula and to adopt an address on this issue toward all the countries and peoples of the Continent of Europe.

We have stated in the past and will state once more: OUR PEOPLE, OCCUPIED IN CONSTRUCTIVE LABOR, MORE THAN EVER NEEDS PEACE AND DETENTE, GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS, AND TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING!

Comrade delegates, dear guests,

The Bulgarian people has always been famed for their love of their native land. But if our forefathers were patriots of their poor native land, pillaged by foreigners and their own people, and hardly making ends meet, how much more solidly grounded, how much stronger is our filial love toward the present-day socialist Bulgaria!

There is no question that this corner of the earth, in which our forefathers lived and in which we were born, is beautiful!

Like any native region, it has a right to love and devotion. But the land in which you have not merely been born, the land for whose freedom you have fought, which is permeated with your sweat, and into which you have invested everything -- intelligence, abilities, powers, dreams, and plans -- this land is our own motherland, our beloved child, because in it the only life we have is spent. For each one of us, for the whole of our people, such a land is our socialist homeland of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our enemies have accused us of a lack of love toward Bulgaria, because from its foundation our party is a class party -- part of the world proletariat, an internationalist party. However, the slanders are one thing; the hangings and shootings on our heroic path speak of something else, and the fires of the uprisings led by the party of the communists illuminate a different truth. And this truth -- the truth of the patriotism and internationalism of the Bulgarian Communist Party -- we have proven by our deeds, year after year and day after day during the decades of socialist construction, in order for this truth to begin to glow as a powerful motive force for the advance of socialist Bulgaria.

The struggles, defeats, and victories of every national proletariat are the struggles, defeats, and victories of the world communist and workers' movement, and of the whole of mankind. On 9 September 1944 our people cast off the yoke to which it had been harnessed by capitalism. For more than 4 decades we have been building the new socialist life in our homeland. We are aware of our errors and weaknesses, and see well what has not been completed and the path which we still have to cover. But we rightfully take pride in what has been achieved by us in the land of Bulgaria.

History has allotted us the good fortune to be the builders of socialism. It has charged us with the responsibility of ranking ourselves among the peoples who are paving the way of working humanity toward the communist society. In the building of socialism in Bulgaria our people are not alone. They are moving alongside and count on the powerful support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And they themselves make a contribution to their development. They draw inspiration from the heroic struggles of the world proletariat, of the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence, and of all progressive forces. And they themselves provide an example and support. This in fact is the unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Our socialist patriotism springs from the fervent patriotism of the Bulgarian national revival fighters and fighters for national freedom, from the loftiest peaks of the Bulgarian spirit -- the Bulgarian revolutionaries, patriots, and internationalists -- Rakovski, Levski, and Botev; our patriotism has been enriched by the ideas and unparalleled lives of Blagoev and Dimitrov, by the glorious battles of the workers class; it has been purified and hardened in the fire of three uprisings -- Vladaya, September (1923) and 9 September [1944] insurrections -- in order to flow, like a wide and powerful river, a stranger to the dregs of chauvinism and cosmopolitanism, into the burning love of a people for their homeland -- socialist Bulgaria.

Socialist Bulgaria -- today it is before everything our field for labor and construction. There is no doubt: The Bulgarian Communists; our faithful allies, the united Agrarians; members of the Fatherland Front and the Komsomol; and all Bulgarian patriots will invest their strength, talent, skill, and labor in order to raise our native land to the level which the new times and the fight for social progress insistently and irrevocably demands of us. This is our patriotic and international duty.

From the height of the decisions which the 13th BCP Congress will adopt, before our eyes will open up the image of a Bulgaria in transition toward the 21st century, confidently striding in the front ranks of the peoples.

Because we want to see Bulgaria so and because she will indeed be so -- the dear native land we sing of in our national anthem -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

(COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV'S INTRODUCTORY SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED BY LONG STORMY APPLAUSE. ALL THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS ROSE TO THEIR FEET AND GREETED THE CONCLUDING WORDS OF THE BULGARIAN PARTY AND STATE LEADER WITH ENTHUSIASTIC LONG-LASTING APPLAUSE)

4 April Proceedings

AU041026 Sofia BTA in English 0945 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Thirteenth BCP Congress in its Third Day" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- The third day of the work of the 13th BCP Congress started with a speech by Academican Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He mentioned some of the academy's successes. The emphasis in his contribution however, was placed on the unsolved tasks. Most of the results of the transference activities are connected with great waste of scientists' time. Researchers are compelled to advertize their work and to do all sorts of other things that have nothing to do with their direct job. The limitations of the narrow departmental approach are especially great obstacles. They have been characterized by academician Balevski as a peculiar form of "neofeudalism". Some obstacles arise from the selfish interests of certain persons who are hiding behind the departmental barries. In a number of cases, people in the production sphere instead of taking a development and bringing it to a stage of practical realization, are proclaiming this development as their own achievement. And this does by no means improve scientists' morale.

The reasons for the low quality of construction work were considered in the statement of the delegate Mr Delcho Penev, assembly work team leader from Bourgas. In the first place, this is the low quality of building materials. Secondly, this is the outdated equipment. What is know as "small-scale mechanisation" is still not introduced, even though it relieves the hard and uncongenial physical labour of the builder and the fitter by providing him with connenient and suitable manual mechanised tools. The administrative provisions on the payment of building work are also outdated . Wall grouting in a stock-breeding farm cannot be regulated by the same quota as wall grouting in a theatre or a kindergarten. The working day is not used efficiently, either: Instead of eight hours, the actural work takes just six or seven hours. If these obstacles are removed, construction will be able to meet people's requirements, Mr Delcho Penev said.

The Bulgarian market must be turned into a consumer's market, stated Ms Elena Zlateva. Analyzing the state of the coutry's light industry from the point of view of her position of chairman of the new association established to work in this field, she said that regardless of the achievements, the consumer goods offered in the market do not correspond to the demand. There are shortages of certain main types of clothe, shoes and household goods. The goods on sale often do not comply with the quality standards.

The solving of the problems in the field of the light industry requires a rapid updating of the production facilities, the organization of the production of machines and equipment for this sector, which have up to now been imported, the introduction of microprocessor systems and robots. The light industry must take into consideration the latest world trends in fashion and combine them with the national traditions.

Mr Tosho Petkov, chairman of the county auditing commission in the town of Vidin, spoke about a number of weaknesses, for the eradication of which the auditing bodies should resolutely step up their work.

In the first place, this is the struggle against misuses, thefts, negligent attitude to socialist property, corruption. There is no agro-industrial complex in the county without complaints about massive misuses and thefts of agricultural produce. Some unscrupulous people take advantage of a number of decrees and decisions on the subsidiary personal holdings to get rich by unfair means. They regard their personal holdings as their full-time place of work.

In Mr Tosho Petkov's opinion, the main reason for this is the inadmissible liberalism of the party committees and organisations and of the auditing bodies, the misdemeanours of senior communists are treated with leniency, they are given token penalities and are transferred to other senior positions.

The second fundamental weakness stressed by Mr Tosho Petkov was the perfunctory and bureaucratic treatment of requests and complaints from the working people, of their suggestions and critical remarks.

The third weakness is rooted in the lack of clarity about the new structure and functions of the auditing commissions, Mr Tosho Petkov stressed.

Having outlined the successes of Bulgarian healthcare, the free medical aid, introduced 35 years ago, the wide application of preventive medicine and outpatient control, the ever more intensive administration of modern methods of diagnostics and treatment, Dr. Stefan Zhelyazkov, a physician from the county of Lovech, dwelled on some problems which are still open.

In these are weaknesses in the style and methods of research and development work. No full information is provided about the achievements of world medical science. The specialists' hours are used inefficiently; as they are largely filled with paperwork. The delegate stressed the importance of moral and material incentives for healthcare staff, the differentiated pay according to the quantity and quality of the work done: These conditions will undoubtedly help a better selection of hospital attendants and provide better care for the sick.

Mr. Lyubomir Levchev, president of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, spoke about the tasks of Bulgarian Literature about the aesthetic and cultural requirements placed before its development. The Bulgarian writers and their organization must become agents of the people's self-government by giving prominence to the great ideas, that determine the behavior of the personality and of society in general.

A number of tasks related to the harmonious development of the socialist personality have already been tackled and Bulgarian literature, inspired by the April plenum of the CC of the BCP of 1956, has a great contribution to this, stated Mr. Levchev. However, despite the undoubted achievements, literature is still not free of cheap mediocrity.

Literature now needs a new type of link between man and his time, a link presupposing greater political activity and ideolcgical maturity. The links with life also require a new interpretation. The BCP slogan "Closer to the people, closer to life" has now been given a new dimension: The link with life today is a link with the problems of the world, with the struggle to avoid the nuclear holocaust, Mr. Levchev said.

Mr. Lyubomir Levchev criticized the Bulgarian education system. He discussed the tendency to fossilize the Bulgarian language and to suppiant in the schools the study of the original literary works with the learning by heart of summaries of these works.

The delegate Mr. Petko Danchev, president of the Biotechnical Economic Association, spoke of the problems which have to be solved for the accelerated building of the material and technical base of the bioindustry, for making a rapid technological and market breakthrough in this strategic field.

Stressing the need for uniform technological policy in the spheres of biotechnologies, he indicated that its implementation is impeded by the sort of newly emergent "neo-feudalism" in research and development work, in the transfer of technologies. There is a lack of coordination and of a qualitative balance in technological links, and no technological centres are adequate to the new requirements.

Mr. Petko Danchev stressed that it is high time that we give up the practice of the individual institutes and organisations doing research and development work by themselves. This will put an end to the superfluous duplication and waste of resources, to the restriction of and the failure to use the possibilities to multiply the results achieved. What we need are not sectoral but intrasectoral research and development centres.

The national economy will have to wait long for the multiplier effect of the new biotechnological plants if a whole range of end products are not started to be developed on the basis of their output along with their construction.

Ms Siika Neikova, secretary of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, spoke about the role of this largest public and political organisation in rallying the masses for the realization of the party directions. Unfortunately, a number of new initiatives and forms of work are soon forced into the old stereotypes, into the narrow moulds of outdated notions. Certain realities are still changing sluggishly and tortuously.

The delegate voiced her dissatisfaction with the actual utilization of the possibilities to promote direct democracy. The Fatherland Front, despite its statutory right to require a plebiscite, makes an exceedingly insufficient use of this powerful instrument in the hands of the people.

Mention was made of some cases of disregard of the Fatherland Front by certain authorities and more specifically by their executive sectors. This means to act over the heads of the voters. In this connection, an emphasis was laid on the need to set up an atmosphere in which everybody, regardless of his or her position, should not forget that he is a representative of the people, that there is a public and a public opinion above him with which he must reckon not onlh during the election campaign. Such a social atmosphere should be established which will make it clear that the questions raised by a representative of the Fatherland Front are expression of the people's will.

Mr. Dimo Nikolov, chairman of an agro-industrial complex in the county of Silistra, spoke about his complex's work on elevating the role of the subjective factor in the management of the production which has already yielded good results.

He also discussed certain problems related to the development of initiative and creativity of the work teams and agro-industrial complex managements. "The time has come to limit the scope of the state orders and to let the agro-industrial complexes alone decide upon the structure of their production." After fulfilling their contracts with the state, the complexes must be allowed to sell all extra products to the state or at the free market.

The delegate also commented upon the need to establish equittable relations between the sectors of the national economy. The planning bodies and the supplying organizations must take into account the specific conditions in agriculture when planning the monthly and quarterly material quotas for the enterprizes.

In his greetings to the congress, Mr. Ibrahim Nugud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party, assessed highly the BCP and Bulgarian people's solidarity with the Sudanese Communists and people. He spoke about the current situation in the Sudan, about the tasks standing after the downfall of president Nimeiri's regime. He discussed the need to review completely the policies of the old regime, to restore the relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to reach agreements on good neighbor relations with all neighboring states. The Arab countries must strengthen their unity in the struggle against the Camp David treachery, stated the Sudanese representative.

Bulgaria is one of the most important stabilizing factors in the Balkans, stated Mr. Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. In greeting the congress, he assessed highly the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union's comprehensive disarmament program. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party regards it as its sacret international duty to assist in the implementation of the co-ordinated policy of the fraternal socialist states. The Mongolian initiative on the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence and good neighbor relations between the Asian and Pacific countries is a contribution to peace and security on our planet.

The head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Mr. Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the D.P.R.K., spoke in favour of Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy.

Mr. Pak Song-chol analysed the situation in Asia, and he dwelled more specifically on the situation in the Korean peninsula. He sharply condemned the U.S.-South Korean military manoeuvres staged on the territory of South Korea, as they bring about a dramatic exacerbation of the situation in that part of the world. The U.S. and South Korea have responded to the D.P.R.K. - proposed end to sabre rattling by fresh provocations which pose a serious challenge to the entire people of Korea and to world peace.

The speaker said that the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. people will make every effort to check the actions seeking to perpetuate the partition of the Korean people. The militaristic policy of American imperialism must be curtailed.

The extreme right forces in the U.S.; the instigators of the military-industrial complex and their aiders in Bonn have turned the F.R.G. into an arsenal of nuclear missiles, into one of the most dangerous regions of the world.

This was noted with concern by Mr. Herman Gautier, deputy president of the German Communist Party, in his greetings address to the congress. The West German Economics Minister Bangemann and U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger have finalized a secret agreement on the F.R.G. participation in Reagan's "star wars" plans for the militarisation of outer space.

The struggle against the spread of the arms race into space is seen by the communists and by all peaceloving forces in the F.R.G. as a top priority, Mr. Herman Gautier emphasised. They declare themselves for an ultimate and comprehensive nuclear test ban, as proposed by the Soviet Union. The communists position is clear and categorical: that no other war should ever start from German soil. They urge that the F.R.G. pursue a policy of peace and security, of peaceful coexistence, of cooperation with the socialist countries, Bulgaria included. Along with that, the F.R.G. Communists struggle against mass unemployment, for social justice, for environmental protection, for anti-imperialist solidarity. The great ideas and lifework of Georgi Dimitrov, his fight against war and fascism are a model for them.

"The Bulgarian pictorial art is powerful enough, so that we can realistically and sincerely say: Regardless of the high achievements, we have unsolved creative and organizational problems, we are indebted to the modern theme, we still have to make the profound artistic discovery of our contemporaries, close and making impact on them," stressed Mr. Khristo Neykov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists.

He expressed concern over the fact that sometimes one may find in the exhibition halls certain works of art which lack the necessary defence of the important theme, as well as works of art in which the desire for "innovation" is a mere imitation or an experiment for experiment's sake. Mr. Khristo Neykov paid special attention to the underestimation of the design. It is alarming that artists who have graduated the art academy abandon their profession because of the unsatisfactory conditions for creative work and realization in the production. "If we want to respond to the needs of our times, we have to take special care for the faculty of applied art with the art academy, for the development of the industrial disciplines", added he.

The high efficiency of the Bulgarian People's Army (BPA) is the outcome of the upsurge of the economy, of science, culture and education and of the constant perfection of the social structure of society, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Staff, pointed out in his statement before the congress today.

A lot has been done in the field of the automation of the management of the troops and the weapons; computers are being successfully introduced and military informatics as a whole is developing rapidly. Considerable achievements have been made in the theoretical development and practical mastering of the methods of conducting military activities in different military-political and strategic situations, including in the combating a sudden attack of the enemy.

Colonel-General A. Semerdzhiev pointed out that the strength and the might of the BPA are also [words indistinct] belonging to the defensive union of the armies of the [words indistinct] countries, headed by its mainstay - the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Giving a high assessment to the initiatives and the activities of the USSR for putting an end to the nuclear arms race stepped up by the USA, the Bulgarian military leader stressed the new and higher requirements to the BPA in view of the growing threat of an imperialist aggression.

Readiness to implement these requirements related to the perfection of the fighting and political training was also stressed today in the greetings addresses to the congress of a (?representative) unit of the BPA.

"Reactionary circles in neighbouring Turkey and in other countries continue to fabricate [word indistinct] slanders about Bulgaria and to spread them tenaciously," said Mr. Yasen Ustrenski. He stressed that through the spreading of fables about ruined mosques, about arrested imams, these circles hope to trap some credulous people. These hopes are in vain, said Mr. Yasen Ustrenski, director of a municipal pioneer complex in the county of Kurdzhali (southern Bulgaria).

The delegate stressed that atheists as well as believers live in Bulgaria, that there are Christians as well as Muslims in this country. All of them have their own buildings where they may practice their religion. There is also a freedom of religion and "not a single mosque has been destroyed, not a single imam has been relieved of his work, arrested or maltreated," said he.

Mr. Yasen Ustrenski pointed out that the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of a part of the population in this country, clarifies the historical truth and the family memory, which have systematically been obliterated by the Ottoman oppressor.

Ms Margarita Mincheva, [words indistinct] country of Ruse, specialist in the sphere of trade, subscribed to the criticism in [words indistinct] of the CC of the BCP, in connection with the fact that trade lags behind the real needs of the market, that it has not turned into a regulator of the production and a barrier for the low quality products.

What are the concrete weaknesses? Most of all in the primitive nature of the studying of the consumer's demands. There is not a system for satisfactory information concerning the rising needs, concerning the modern tendencies and changes at the international and home market. Besides, often certain trade personnel, in interest of the plan for commodity circulation and salary, accepts lower quality products. This will continue until the retail trade is offered only a limited assortment of goods and producers are convinced in the realization of their products.

[Words indistinct] weaknesses as regards prompt and polite service. It should be tied down more closely with economic incentives and sanctions.

The delegate paid also attention to the serious difficulties of the workers in the sphere of trade as regards the satisfying of the consumers needs of children and teenager's goods and foods. We have to tolerate the reproaches of the people in connection with the shoes, coats, cotton fabrics, etc., said the delegate.

Ms Margarita Mincheva proposed that it should be included in the theses as an obligation of the producers, that the production enterprises should increase the share of [words indistinct] in parcels goods under industrial conditions and should increase the quality, functional characteristics and the design of the packing.

Mr. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, who is heading the delegation of his party to the congress [words indistinct] the rich fruit of the friendship between Poland and Bulgaria, of the bilateral cooperation of the support rendered by Bulgaria to Poland in the difficult days suffered by the country.

"From 1981 to the present the Polish United Workers' Party has covered a difficult and complicated road. We have repulsed the threat of a counter revolution. Poland has remained a sound unit of the socialist community. The trust, support and fraternal aid rendered at the most difficult moments by the fraternal parties and by the states of the socialist community, including by the BCP and Bulgaria, were of great importance", he stressed.

The speaker pointed out that a lot has been done since the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party in 1981 for doing away with the consequences of the socio-political and economic crisis, that lessons have been drawn from the past and that the Leninist style of work has been restored in the Polish United Workers' Party.

Preparing for its Tenth Congress, the Polish United Workers' Party is enhancing its influence as a result of which there have been observed positive tendencies in the economy. The revived trade union movement and the socialist youth unions are strengthening. The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming congress of the Polish United Workers' Party will play a great role in mobilizing all forces with the aim of [words indistinct] of socialism.

Mr. Vassil Sgourev, head of the Institute of Technical Cybernetics and Robotics, outlined the main preconditions for effecting technological breakthroughs and great achievements in the two priority trends of techno-scientific progress - electronics and robotics. These are above all availability of elite cadres, provision of material and cadre resources, the direct contacts with the separate industrial enterprises, combined works and economic corporations, increasing the competitive power, and encouraging activity and the striving towards considerable and complete results.

The delegate made a proposal to set up a post of "chief constructor" in the basic branches of techno-scientific progress - robotics, electronics, production processes control, etc. Separate state and economic leaders of the respective hierarchical levels should be held personally responsible for the overall implementation of the most important projects - responsible for the successes and for the failures of the project. And this should be made known to the wide public.

He said that it would be expedient to include in the theses a text about the necessity of purpose-oriented resources for the development of experimental physics.

The participants in the 13th congress of the BCP were greeted by Mr. Hugo Facio, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Chilean Communist Party. He analysed the situation in Latin America and more concretely in Chile. The speaker marked that Latin America is a region, where the contradictions due to imperialist rule have aggravated exceptionally. "Cuba and Nicaragua serve as a perfect example of the possibilities of the peoples in this part of the world to obtain their freedom," stressed Mr. Hugo Facio.

The representative of the Chilean Communist Party pointed out that imperialism and the local oligarchy succeeded to stop the process of the revolutionary transformations carried out by the government of Salvador Aliende, by imposing terrorist dictatorship. Imperialism realizes that the possibilities of the dictatorship are reaching their end, but till it finds someone to replace Pinochet, the dictatorship will be necessary.

The speaker refuted the demagoguish statements of representatives of the U.S. Administration, according to which Washington allegedly had followed one and the same aim in Chile in Nicaragua, namely "establishment of democracy".

The truth is that in their efforts to crush the daring struggle of the Nicaraguan people, the U.S., without any restrictions whatsoever, support the counter revolution, as far as Chile is concerned, because of the failure of the fascist tyranny which is coming up there, Washington is trying to impose a new variant of its rule.

Mr. Hugo Facio said that the idea about people's uprising have engaged various layers of the population and that the probability of mass national uprising is constantly increasing.

Mr. Luciano Barca, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, made a statement at the congress.

Mr. Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of Laos, stressed the urgent need for the solidarity and for the cohesion of all peace loving and progressive forces in the world in the struggle in defence of peace and for the preservation of human civilization.

The situation in Southeast Asia is developing to the advantage of the revolutionary cause of the three countries of Indochina, of the movement for peace and of the tendency towards dialogue in this part of the world, he stressed, noting that the enemies have still not completely given up their intentions of stifling the revolutionary movements in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and to belittling the influence of socialism and the striving onwards dialogue.

Mr. Souphanouvong pointed out that the constructive proposals of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea for a dialogue between the two groups of countries - Indochina and ASEAN, for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation are a contribution to the cause of peace in the region of the Pacific and in the whole world.

Mr. Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, spoke of the responsibilities of the youth in the process of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice, of the role of the Young Communist League in the education of the young generation in the spirit of the new requirements.

The delegate stressed that the greatest enemy today is the "golden mean", life for the day and resignation over the negative phenomena. The Young Communist League organizations cannot be a place of passivity and low responsibility, he said. The struggle for high criteria and exactingness should become an integral part of the life of the youth. In their everyday life the young people should set on a pedestal not only modern dances and clothes but also high intellectual level and creative thought.

Mr. Andrey Bundzhulov pointed out that among the shortcomings which have to be overcome in the work of the Young Communist League is the lack of adequate understanding among the youth of its rights and obligations and of their inseparable unity. Greater economic training and organizational knowledge and abilities are needed. In many places the representatives of the Young Communist League only formally take part in the management of the educational establishments and the work teams and cannot express and defend the [words indistinct] the youth.

The delegate stressed the necessity for improving the forms of ideological and educational work which at present is frequently [word indistinct] the organizing of lectures and meetings, to holding certain events, to an admonishing tone and declarativity [word indistinct] to life.

Greeting the participants in the congress, Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists, voiced the hope that the fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will continue in the future. And this is important, because the overall development of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations has influence over the overall condition of the goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, as well as on a wider aspect.

"Our two countries may contribute a lot to the [words indistinct] the Balkan peoples or the turning of the region into a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons," said the speaker.

The responsibility of all governments and other important political factors is great; it is their duty to cooperate actively for the overcoming of the historic disputes and prejudices so that the Balkans should not lag behind the progressive processes in the world.

Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, expressed the sincere desire of Yugoslavia to develop all-around friendly relations with Bulgaria.

Today's sessions fo the congress ended with this speech. The congress is expected to complete its work tomorrow in the evening.

Gotsev Briefing

AU041215 Sofia BTA in English 0730 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Foreign Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed the foreign journalists, accredited to the 13th BCP Congress, on the main elements of Bulgaria's foreign policy. He noted that responsibility, realism and restraint are needed in the settlement of international issues at the current decisive stage in the world's history. These are the guiding principles of the foreign policy of Bulgaria and the whole socialist community.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev criticised the attempts of certain Western circles to tilt the balance of power existing at the present moment. This policy is dangerous and short-sighted bearing in mind the world's current enormous stockpiles of deadly weapons, he said. It is now necessary to understand that the security interests of the East and the West coincide, that the only applicable means to settle disputes are the political ones, that not a single important issue can be settled justly and durably without the involvement of the U.S.S.R. and the other countries of the socialist community.

Deputy Minister Gotsev noted that Bulgaria's foreign policy is based on the integration and cooperation within the C.M.E.A. and on the further strengthening of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations. He noted that there is a complete unity between the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria on all issues: The socialist construction, the foreign and domestic policy. This unity is illustrated by the signing last year of a long-term agreement on the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation by the year 2000.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev discussed in detail Bulgaria's Balkan policy, which is directed at the achievement of good neighborly relations and cooperation. He noted that imperialism is trying to destabilize the situation in the region by using the historical burdens of the region, a region which had at one time become a symbol of conflicts and wars. With a few minor exceptions these attempts have been futile because the Balkan nations are making a positive assessment of the years of good neighborly relations and cooperation.

Bulgarian policy, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev said, is directed at the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. However, considering the present reality, Bulgaria is ready to aggree to declarations by the Balkan states that they would not deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, while those countries that do have such weapons at present must show willingness to gradually cut down their stockpiles. Political climate in the region could be improved through the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation in different fields and through the signing of bilateral agreements on the non-use of force. He also discussed the new initiative, announced by Mr. Todor Zhivkov before the congress to safeguard the ecology of the Balkans.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev noted that Bulgaria wants to develop her relations with all Balkan states, Turkey included, but only on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and mutual respect.

Bulgaria's policy towards the developing countries, stated Mr. Gotsev, is based on a feeling of solidarity with their struggle for national and economic independence. The country maintains very close ties with those developing countries that have embarked on the road of socialist development. Bulgaria supports the third world countries' demands on the establishment of a new and more just International Economic Order.

In her relations with the advanced capitalist countries, Bulgaria is guided by her desire forarevival of detente, for building confidence, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Certainly, the spirit of Helsinki should not be confined to political and economic cooperation but should be extended to humanitarian matters and to human rights issues as well, without, however, abusing this area for hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. In this connection, he recalled the malicious anti-Bulgarian campaign linked with the framed up "Bulgarian connection" to the papal assassination attempt.

The deputy minister emphasized that for her peaceloving and constructive policy, Bulgaria has won well-deserved prestige in the world. Among other things, this is evidenced in this country's election for a second term as a non-permanent of the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Gotsev replied to a number of questions concerning Bulgaria's active work in the international organisations, her relations with concrete foreign political partners, etc. He stressed that certain Western countries interested in a destabilization of the situation in the Balkans are also to blame for the deterioration of Bulgaro-Turkish relations, but expressed hope that these relations will improve in the future.

Speaking of the relations with Italy, which have been seriously impaired by the anti-Bulgarian campaign surrounding the aforementioned "Bulgarian connection", he emphasised that now that ntonov has been released, there is every chance for these relations to be rapidly normalized in the political field, as well as in the economic sphere which was less affected.

Asked why no Chinese delegation attends the congress, Mr. Gotsev answered that even though the state-to-state relations between Bulgaria and China are undergoing an upgrade development, there are definite differences on party matters. Perhaps these differences are precisely the cause for the absence of a Chinese delegation from the congress, he indicated.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev also stressed Bulgaria's desire to expand her relations with Albania, but he added that it is an internal affair of Albania herself to determine her policy and to decide the orientation of this policy.

Kristov's Statement on Trade

AU041354 Sofia BTA in English 1234 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's foreign trade is very important because the country's economy is an open one. The exports amount to over 54 per cent of the national income. This conclusion was drawn in Mr. Kristo Kristov's statement before the foreign and Bulgarian journalists accredited to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Mr. Kristo Kristov noted that foreign trade is one of the most rapidly developing sectors of the national economy. The volume of the foreign trade grew from 17.1 thousand million leva (1 leva is nearly equivalent to 1 ruble or 1 U.S. dollar) in 1980 to 27.7 thousand million in 1985 at an average annual growth rate of 10.1 per cent. The total growth of over 60 per cent by far exceeds the 40 per cent growth planned by the 12th BCP Congress.

This was achieved, stated the minister, thanks to the stable rates of economic development, which have allowed a 20 per cent growth of the national income during the 1980-1985 period, and to the successful adaptation to the changing conditions in the international markets. What is also important is the fact that 54.6 per cent of the 1985 exports was made up of mechanical engineering and electronics' products. This percentage is expected to grow to 70 per cent by 1990.

An important prerequisite for the attaining of these growth rates is the guaranteed market and supply of equipment and raw materials within the C.M.E.A. framework: 54.6 per cent of Bulgaria's exchange of goods is being carried out with the U.S.S.R.. This percentage grows to 75.6 per cent if one adds to it the exchange with the other countries of the socialist community. The country's trade with socialist countries that are not C.M.E.A. members amounts to 1.3 per cent. 11.9 per cent of the foreign trade is being done with the developed capitalist states and 11.2 per cent with the developing countries.

The scope of the foreign trade activities has increased. The earnings from international transport, tourism and engineering projects have grown considerably giving trade a favourable balance.

Bulgaria is a welcome partner in these fields. These results have been achieved through the giving of greater freedom to the economic organizations, to their activities in the foreign markets. All this has led to an improvement in the quality and competitiveness of the Bulgarian goods and has drawn the attention of foreign firms towards Bulgaria.

Mr. Kristo Kristov then noted that the trade with the C.M.E.A. member-states will continue to be in the basis of Bulgaria's foreign trade policy.

The agreement with the Soviet Union for the 1986-1990 period, signed last January, envisages an exchange of goods for 70 thousand million rubles (a growth rate of 40 per cent against the results of the 1981-1985 period). The main exchange items will be electronics, automation devices, robots and biotechnologicies. The first three Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises in these fields have already been established. New joint enterprises with the U.S.S.R. and the other C.M.E.A. member-countries will soon be established.

The trade with the capitalist countries was not allowed to decline during the five-year period, Mr. Kristov stressed. Bulgaria's major trading partners in the West are the E.E.C., Japan and the Balkan countries. There are realistic opportunities to expand these ties, but these are hampered by the protectionist measures and embargoes on a number of commodities, imposed by the West over the last few years. Despite this, 75 general and framework agreements, over 200 cooperation agreements have been concluded so far and morethan 100 joint ventures (chiefly in the marketing sphere) have been set up. In 1986-90 Bulgaria will grant additional concessions to the Western firms, including possibilities to form joint ventures in Bulgaria or in third countries.

Bulgaria's trade with the developing countries has registered an annual growth rate of 15.4 per cent: One of the world's highest, the minister pointed out. Especially broad contacts are being maintained with the Arab countries (Libya, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait etc.), with India, Iran, Nigeria and with certain countries in southern Africa. Along with the counter trade, Bulgaria helps the development of those countries' economies, she builds there industrial and agricultural projects and irrigation systems, and it engages in wide-ranging engineering activities.

Answering the questions of foreign and Bulgarian reporters, Mr. Kristov stressed that Bulgaria's foreign debt is insignificant and does not present problems to the country, all the more since the amount is less that the value of the country's annual export. Bulgaria has a positive trade balance and has retained it even in 1985 when, due to the unprecedented drought, the country was compelled to import cereals and additional quantities of coal.

He also noted the upsurge of trade with the Balkan countries. Along with Romania and Yugoslavia, with which she has long-term agreements for the period up to 1990, trade with Greece is also rapidly growing. Despite certain difficulties in the political relations with Turkey, the trade with that country is developing normally, and in 1985 it reached 250 million dollars in value terms.

Mr. Kristo Kristov pointed out that Bulgaria maintains no trading contacts with the Republic of South Africa and Chile. The trade with Israel is quite limited and consists of importing citrus fruit and other agricultural produce. He also stressed that despite Bulgaria's willingness, trade with the U.S. is too modest and confined to agricultural goods alone. The reason for this are the restrictions imposed by the U.S. on the export of technologies and the fact that the U.S. has not granted Bulgaria a most-favoured-nation trading status.

BTA's Traykov's Statement

AU041343 Sofia BTA in English 0948 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Truth Is Our Weapon" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- The ever more fierce and all-embracing ideological war which imperialism is waging on the socialist community requires the establishment of the necessary system and organisation of comprehensive and effective propaganda measures, stressed Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, in his statement at the foreign policy and international relations section of the thirteenth congress of the BCP.

This is imperative because lies and slanders, false facts and distorted comments, demagoguery and insinuations are no longer isolated imperialist provocations and "cold war" relapses. They have been integrated into an intricately organized global system.

Over the last few years, Bulgaria has also come under this fire, Mr Boyan Traykov emphasised. What is the up-to-date ideological hardware trained on us? It has been craftily adapted and developed on the basis of the most negative phenomena in the life of the capitalist world.

Those who want to keep their peoples in fear and to limit the struggle for democracy in their own countries are the sponsors of terrorism. They are accusing Bulgaria and the other socialist states of being a source of terrorist acts.

Those who are openly or secretly distributing large quantities of arms world-wide in order to upset whole countries and kindle civil wars, to set one country against another and to destabilize international relations, are the ones who are accusing Bulgaria of gun running.

Those who have allowed their countries to host of wide networks for the distribution of narcotics, those who are dimming the consciousness and social feelings of their own youth, are accusing Bulgaria of assisting the drug trafficking in the West.

Those who have exterminated millions of people of different nationalities and religions on their own soil and who are continuing with the extermination of a whole multimillion people, are now accusing Bulgaria of violating the civil and religious rights and liberties of its people.

The aim according to Mr. Boyan Traykov, is on the one hand to divert the people's attention from the shortcomings of the capitalist society, and on the other, to ascribe these shortcomings ahd handicaps to the socialist countries in order to achieve a greater effect of their insinuations by exploiting to their own advantage the by now painful sensitivity towards these matters of the people of the Western countries.

Mr. Traykov referred to the unprecedentedly perfidious and broadly slanderous campaign called the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the pope's life. He called it an example of a complicated and bitter ideological conflict whose decisive stage ended with the triumph of truth.

If our aim in the military field is to maintain parity, we must and are able to struggle for superiority in the sphere of international propaganda, stated Mr. Boyan Traykov. He went on to note that this is quite possible and attainable because our weapon, if skillfully used, is the strongest. Our weapon is the truth.

DPA: INDRA ILL; JENNINGER'S VISIT POSTPONED

LD051413 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 5 Apr (DPA) -- The trip by Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger to the CSSR, which was to have started on Monday, has been postponed. The Bundestag Presidium announced on Saturday that Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, who had extended the invitation, is ill. A new date will be agreed on later.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES MSZMP'S GASPAR IN PRAGUE

LD062047 Prague CTK in Engligh 1947 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 6 (CTK) -- Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Deputy Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Karel Hoffmann met here today with member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo, Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar.

The Hungarian representative has arrived in Prague at the head of a Hungarian delegation to attend the 35th session of the WFTU bureau. The two representatives exchanged information on the tasks of their trade union organizations and discussed several questions of the international trade union movement.

USSR OFFICER ADDRESSES LIBERATION RALLY

LD042033 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The 41st anniversary of the liberation of the capital of the Slovak SR was marked today by the gala rally of the working people and youth of Bratislava in the Mirror Hall of Primatial Palace. Present was a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, led by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; a delegation of the City Party Committee, led by its Secretary Bohumil Chudy; and a delegation of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, led by its secretary Ondrej (Saling). Also present were the consul general of the USSR Consulate in Bratislava, Sergey Maryshev, and a representative of the Soviet military command in Bratislava, Colonel Viktor Didyenko.

Those present were addressed by the Mayor of Bratislava, Stefan Bartak. He spoke about the sacrifices made by members of the Soviet Army more than 4 decades ago so we could not live in peace and happiness. Comrade Viktor Didyenko greeted those present on behalf of the Soviet people, and he stressed the continuous need to defend and fight for peace.

PITRA ATTENDS SPECIALIST SEMINAR IN BRNO

LD070130 [Editorial Report] CSSR media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearance for the period 31 March to 6 April. Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is attending the 3 April specialist seminar held in Brno to discuss the brigade form of organizing labor and remuneration in agribulture, according to Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1000 GMT on 3 April.

ORZECHOWSKI COMMENTS ON VISIT TO FRG

LD061448 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 -- In a statement made before his departure to the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP that "an official visit by the Polish foreign minister to Bonn is regarded in Poland as a confirmation of the Federal Government's declared readiness to fully return tc political dialogue and to use this instrument to positively shape mutual relations.

"During my talks in Bonn with Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other FRG officials I intend to discuss the state of our bilateral relations and on this basis to determine the directions and possibilities of shaping them further in accordance with the interests of both states and the interest of European cooperation. We appreciate the results attained in the process of normalization inaugurated by the Poland-FRG treaty of Dec. 7, 1970. We, simultaneously, know that a certain stagnation, and in some areas even a regress, occurred in the early 1980's, that a number of issues in our relations await solution.

"We are interested in creating in the Polish-FRG relations proper conditions for their lasting and constructive development. We regard the strict and full realization of the treaty's decisions as the way leading to this goal.

"My current visit takes place at a particularly important moment in the international situation. Owing to the significant initiatives launched by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, there emerges a serious and feasible chance for reducing the arms, gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, overcoming the atmosphere of distrust, and for a return to the policy of cooperation," Orzechowski went on. "However, we still have to deal with adverse phenomena like the forcing of the programme of further dangerous armaments, with all its negative repercussions, by some states and circles in the West.

"I would like to discuss these extremely important issues with the statesmen in Bonn. We believe that Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, can do much for using the current chance to reduce threats, strengthen security, and develop cooperation in our continent -- through our own activities, joint international activity and the constructive shaping of our bilateral relations," Minister Orzechowski concluded.

Arrives in FRG, Meets Genscher

LD061915 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 6 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 6 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany today at an invitation from FRG Alternate-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. After he had been welcomed at the airport, Minister Orzeschowski was entertained to dinner given by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in his private residence near Bonn.

Commenting on the just starting visit of the Polish foreign minister to Bonn, West German media noted that it may become "the beginning of a new stage" and may "open a new phase of dialogue" between both countries.

These opinions are being based on the recent declarations made by governmental circles in Warsaw and Bonn, a favourable atmosphere surrounding the talks held by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda during another session of the Polish-FRG mixed governmental commission for economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, and on the prosperous development of mutual trade relations.

In spite of the fact that there are also commentaries pointing to the still existing difficulties in the process of full normalization of relations, most political observers in Bonn believe that both the FRG and Poland can make sizeable contribution to the cause of improving the political climate in Europe.

Recalling that the current visit is the first visit paid by the Polish foreign minister on the Rhine since 1979, West German media observed that the group of Minister Orzechowski's talking partners will include not only FRG President Von Weizsecker, Chancellor Kohl, and Foreign Minister Genscher but also all the leading figures of political parties with Brandt, Strauss, and Bangemann among them.

CSSR, POLISH ASSOCIATION HEADS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD041538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Poland -- Zbynek Zalman, chairman and head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party, has signed a protocol on mutual cooperation for this year with Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Polish Christian Social Association. During its visit to Poland, our delegation was also received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice president of the Polish Council of State.

PAP CITES JAN REM ON 'CLERICAL EXTREMISM'

LD042256 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Jan Rem on Political Activities of Priests in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 4: Every week one can point to at least several dozen manifestations of purely political addresses delivered by priests or lay people, sometimes atheists invited to churches for this purpose. The texts of sermons on many occasions constitute a breach of law. Let us, therefore, take a look at some examples of these allegedly apolitical sermons.

Since Hitler's Nazism represents the greatest evil in Polish consciousness, socialism is frequently and readily identified with Nazism in some churches, and supporters of socialism with supporters of Nazism. A recurring thesis in the speeches of this group of priests is that socialism is worse than Nazism because Hitler murdered only 6 million Poles, while the Communists as much as 35 million (for example, Father Zwolinski from Rabka, southern Poland, on March 17, 1986). What is obviously meant here are abortions presented in such a way as if the authorities induced or even forced them.

Politicial agitators who, dressed in soutanes, travel thoughout Poland with speeches to visit those churches in which they are welcome, attack the Polish authorities with epithets void of any moderation. After all, the freedom with which they conduct their activities best contradicts their words about persecutions of the Church in Poland.

The leading motif on the aggressive statements is usually a view that the authorities of our state are foreign, non-Polish. The talk about the alien character of the Polish authorities is probably an indirect criticism of the policies of the episcopate as an institution conducting dialogue with the Polish Government and of the Vatican which maintains contacts with it.

In October 1985, Bishop Michalski, the suffragan of Gniezno said at the church in Mogilno, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, that people adhering to socialist materialism must be mentally ill and uneducated. In the Wolsztyn parish, Zielona Gora Voivodship, a monk holding religious classes called the socialist system a red devil and the source of all evil in Poland.

Such statements sound especially harshly on Western territories. It is only through the sacrifice of blood and life of Soviet and Polish soldiers and thanks to socialism that these lands are Polish. Through socialism the Catholic Church has gained about 5 thousand temples on there, expanding its properties and scope of influence to formerly mostly Protestant lands. Slandering, precisely there, the real Poland which exists is pleasing for those forces in the West which are also of the opinion that those territories should be taken away from the Reds, that is from Poles, because for them it means one and the same thing.

Despite the contradiction of these sermons with the doctrine of the Second Vatican Council, thus far one can hardly note the church authorities treating the politicizing glorifiers of Catholic totalitarism as a kind of schism, which also hurts the church.

Father Szyryngo suggested in a church in Suchowola, Bialystok Voivodship, on last January 12 that it was necessary to topple the Polish Government for persecuting priests and destroying the church in Poland. Father Lachowicz said in Goldap (northern Poland): "Religion in Poland is discriminated against and religious people blackmailed with job loss for showing their religious feelings." Father Wlodarczyk, the rector from Skeczniewo (Konon Voivodship) preached untruth by saying that prisons and concentration camps were being build in Poland instead of churches. It is a shame to retort this.

On good Sunday Father Bogucki, speaking in Warsaw at the St. Stanislaw Kostka parish stated, among other things, that Father Zych suffers for the good of his countrymen. As it is known, Father Zych is serving his sentence for complicity in the murder of a militiaman.

Father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk is the one who most frequently supplies texts which are afterwards quoted with relish by Radio Free Europe. He conducts political activities on a grand scale. This clergyman, as well as Fathers Czuma, Kardasz, Jancarz, Malkowski and many others travel with speeches to various churches in Poland. In this way, thanks to their mobility, they popularize their political passions on the scale of the whole country.

Father Jankowski also maintains constant, direct contact with foreign correspondents, and none of their reports indicates that he talks to them about matters related to religion, but, quite contrary, his statements are of a political type. An especially negative side of this activity arises from the fact that Father Jankowski has his headquarters in Gdansk, and any destructive activities against the real Polish state on this territory are studiously registered and appropriately used by revisionist and revanchist forces hostile towards Poland.

Rem went on to quote other examples of speeches attacking Polish alliances, socialism and communists. Some churches play host to lay activists from the so-called opposition, such as Jacek Kuron and other political friends of his. One could give hundreds more examples of political activities.

As public opinion polling research and numerous letters written to the authorities and work places go to show, this activity stirs growing surprise and even indignation of a majority of believers who go to church expecting religious emotions and not political rallies.

Attacks on superiors -- priests in the Roman Catholic echelon -- are also surfacing in the group of fanatical clergymen. On February 27, 1986 in the church in Krakow-Mistrzejowice (near Nowa Huta) Father Jancarz called the congregation cowards for not supporting his political protests against the authorities. A proclamation was displayed in that church holding the opinion that Cardinal Macharski, archbishop of Krakow, made a concession to the evident wish of the security service in transfering Fathers Palmowski and Chojnacki to other parishes. The proclamation also suggests that some bishops act accordingly to security service wishes. These kinds of manifestations of intra-Church disagreement which is supported if not inspired by a politically haunted group of priests points to their determination in doing harm to the interests of both the Polish state and the church.

But the activity of the politically extreme and rackety portion of the clergy is significantly ruffling and upsetting the relations between state and church, hampers their positive development, and seems to be also doing harm to the church -- on a more than just the Polish scale.

State authorities appreciate certain steps undertaken by, unfortunately, only some of the bishops with the aim of toning down the most flagrant manifestations of political adventurism and demagogy. But no case is known of bishops publicly denouncing at the extreme statements as conflicting with the doctrine, truth of morality, or the interests of the church or state, and the Polish reason of state.

Only one recent case is known that an official church document has assessed as negative the views aired by a priest. One is bound to regret that this kind of an announcement dealt with Father Stanislaw Kudelski who has voiced criticism against some of his colleagues demonstrating political enmity towards the state. Father Kudelski wrote an article headlined "Is It Worthwhile to be more Pious Than the Pope Is?" which he had first sent to the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, but upon refusal therefrom printed it in Warsaw's weekly POLITYKA. Rev. Kudelski's views prompted local bishops to distance from them from all the pulpits.

Clerical extremism is a heavy borden on the church-state relations. Such a burden reduces the church's credibility in its dialogue with state authorities unchangingly willing cooperation for the benefit of the country and nation.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW PRECONGRESS SESSION

LD050846 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 4 -- The PUWP branch at Warsaw University gathered today for a pre-congress conference which brought together about 140 delegates from the 25 party links at this largest of Polish universities grouping now more than 22 thousand students. The conference gave a warm welcome to PUPW First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski who came to attend the meeting.

In a keynote report, first secretary of the university party branch, Witold Kusinski, said the fundamental condition of effective implementation of the tasks posed before the university are the work and attitudes of the people implementing these tasks.

This is why it is so important to work out rational criteria of cadre policy at the university, he added, meaning the selection, education and development of scientific personnel. The functions of academic teachers can be fulfilled by people of different outlooks and political beliefs, provided that these outlooks and beliefs do not become driving force for anti-state, anti-party, antisocial and amoral activities, he stressed.

The university party secretary said one must not forget the impact which is exerted on young people by events which take place outside university premises. "New forms of work with the youth must be developed, involving being close to young people, knowledge of their concerns and joys, and posing before them tasks to be solved together." He noted that the diminishing support for anti-state and anti-socialist activity in Poland has prompted the political opponent to focus on the intelligentsia, including the academic world.

Warsaw University has ceased to occupy [a] pivotal position in clashes and struggle against state authorities, and signs of calm can be noticed, though opposition moods are also seen, he said. The causes of the unrest should be sought among the attitudes of some people and their aversion to the socialist state, Kusinski went on, but added that the feelings of contestation and opposition among a part of the university community were also facilitated by deficiencies in the policy on science, not always consistent with the decisions of the ninth congress of the party.

Until recently, the condition of the university party branch was not very good, and is not satisfactory today either, in spite of some improvement, he said, adding that a factor consolidating and activating party members at the university has been the ongoing debate on PUWP draft programme and congress guidelines.

A debate which followed mentioned the need for closer tying of the university's work to the objectives of the country's socio-economic development. Stressing that young people have been observed to display increased interest in social and political issues, speakers said the time had come to start an all-round discussion over ideology and outlooks. An ambitious programme of the party that would offer young people clear perspectives and live up to their aspirations was also called for.

One speaker told the conference that Warsaw University too had the conditions to tune the intellectual potential of the scientific world more effecitvely into implementing party policies. He said such a chance comes, among other things, from the present rules of academic self-government cooperating with university leadership and the collegial bodies.

The final part of the debate heard Wojciech Jaruzelski who took a stand on some of the main themes in it, saying the debate was open, fit in well with the tradition of the university, and rich in matters of importance both to the whole party and country, and those concerning internal university issues.

Jaruzelski stressed that conclusions from that exchange of views would be used in the work preceding the Tenth Congress of the PUWP. He also praised the amount of attention the conference had given to the draft programme of the party. He elaborated on what the programme, whose final version will be given for discussion and adoption by the congress, should reflect and fulfill, especially in the context of the role of science as envisaged in Poland's further development and further building of socialism.

MESSNER SPEAKS AT KATOWICE STEEL MILL MEETING

LD050847 Warsaw PAP in English 0602 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 4: Party members at the "Katowice" steel mill in southern Poland gathered for a pre-congress conference here today to review the results of the hitherto campaign preceding the upcoming party congress and discuss the draft programme of the party. Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner attended.

In private conversation as well as debate over the draft programme of the party, people from among party ranks and outside them singled out strengthening party discipline at all levels and greater combativeness of propaganda as the most important tasks. The conference assessed the socio-political and economic developments at the mill as good and stable. For three years, the complex has noted good production results, including a 25 per cent increase in the output of pig iron, over 21 per cent more steel and above 23 per cent more of finished rolled products.

Some 70 per cent of all that the mill produces is exported. Production facilities are now to be supplemented by a coking plant erected thanks to Soviet credits.

At the close of the debate today, the conference heard Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who said the atmosphere of it reflected the positive processes observed throughout the party. "Your branch has revived, consolidated and has asserted its leading role, and so are things all over the country," Messner told the conference.

He said the upcoming tenth congress of the party would mark an important phase of moving out of the socio-political and economic crisis, and will evaluate the achievements and lay down directions of work for the future. The congress would also carry political significance that will extend beyond Poland, Messner said, recalling that the party programme is being worked out both by party members and broad masses of people outside party ranks.

Party internal interviews were an opportunity to calculate the strength of every member of the party, as they offered possibility to express views and assessments and specify one's own capabilities and role in active participation in implementation of the final version of the programme which will be formulated by the party's highest forum, Messner said.

GLEMP INVITES JARUZELSKI TO 'PRIVATE MEETING'

LD051506 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] From Warsaw according to news agency sources from the Polish capital, Cardinal Jozef Glemp has invited the head of state General Wojciech Jaruzelski, for a private meeting. The situation in Poland at the moment is quite tense after a press conference yesterday at which the government spokesman Jerzy Urban critized some of the Polish clergy from being extremist. The Polish Government, news agency sources say, appealed to the good will of the bishops to resolve the problems in church-state negotiations. Cardinal Glemp has appealed to General Jaruzelski to reestablish dialogue was interrupted after the last meeting in June in 1985.

JARUZELSKI VISITS ONCOLOGICAL CENTER

LD051510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Oncological Center in Warsaw. The visit, paid before the day of the health care service, expressed appreciation and respect for 700,000 employees of the health care sector who perform a difficult and socially important duty. They chairman of the Council of State, together with representatives of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the government who accompanied him, were greeted by Professor Tadeusz Koszarowski, the plenipotentiary of the minister of health and social welfare for the construction of the oncological center.

The guests acquainted themselves with the progress of the construction project, prospects for its completion, and the functioning of the wards that have already been completed.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER ON 1986 PRICE HIKES

LD051623 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 5: "This year's plan envisages a 9-percent price rise, and considering the effects of last year's price hikes, the prices are to grow by 13 percent. Actually, whatever happened to the prices this year never went beyond the plan's assumptions," Poland's Fanince Vice-Minister Wojciech Pruss told PAP.

"It must be remembered that the annual average price increase rate results from certain calculations. According to the plan, the prices of some foodstuffs were to grow by 12 percent, with staggering hikes introduced since February. Hence, the average price rise over the intire 1986 would reach some 8.5 percent.

"The first hike was introduced in the middle of March, and its was lower (8 percent). The hikes of meat prices, to be introduced in August, are also to fall within the 8-percent limit. In result, the overall annual increase of food prices will amount to a mere 5 percent.

"The plan also envisages a some 30-percent increase in natural gas, electricity and central heating payments, the hikes, to be introduced in April, will result in an annual increase of these payments by 20 percent. As it is known, the range of fuel and energy price hikes, as well as the final date of their introduction, are currently being the main topic of additional government works. The increase of railway and bus fares to be introduced this autumn will bring an overall annual growth of some 5 percent."

"The pricing policy is aimed to keep the price hikes within the limits planned. However, I would like to recall that the Central Annual Plan for 1986 makes price shifts conditional on the shaping of incomes. For in this aspect, the policy serves the purpose of protecting the market balance, among other targets," Poland's Finance Vice-Minister Wojciech Pruss continued.

"This year, the economic and financial mechanisms were provided with a number of barriers preventing excessive pay and income rises, going above the plan. If these measures proved insufficiently effective, we would have to apply the price instrument to a degree outscaling the plan. Obviously, what we only mean here is an additional price rise, proportional to the unexpected rise in pays and incomes. The adoption of such a principle means in practice real pays remaining on an unchanged level with regard to the plan.

PROTESTS ERUPT IN KOSOVO OVER BULATOVIC ARREST

LD032316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- News of the detention of engineer Kosta Bulatovic, from Kosovo Polje, for hostile propaganda activity has provoked disquiet among the inhabitants of this Pristina suburb. The local inhabitants, while not provoking any sort of disorder, gathered in the hope of talking with some of the municipal and provincial officials and to seek the release of Kosta Bulativoc, one of the organizers and signatories of the well-known petition of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

By 2000 [1800 GMT] the group had reduced in number, but a short time later, they were joined by local from Klina, who arrived by bus. The Pristina Committee for All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection met following these events.

Pristina Presidium Statement

LD042124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium today discussed the present political-security situation in Kosovo Polje and issued a statement deeming impermissible the efforts of individuals who organized gatherings yesterday and today with the aim of bringing pressure to bear and of expressing their protest at the detention of their fellow citizen, Kosta Bulatovic, against whom there exists a well-founded suspicion of involvement in the distribution of propaganda material of hostile content. This behavior, the statement says, was described at the Presidim session as pressure on the organs of the prosecutor's office with the aim of preventing those organs' normal activities within the framework of the law and their jurisdiction.

The statement says that the LC Municipal Committee Presidium was informed by the authorized organsof the prosecutor's office that, in the course of the proceedings being conducted, "the facts and nature of Kosta Bulatovic's illegal activities will be established and a decision will be made on the basis of these on the length of his detention, after which the case will be referred to the competent organs for further regular proceedings."

The statement also says that the situation surrounding this case is being misused by certain circles for spreading disinformation to the effect that the authorized organs allegedly are taking this measure because of certain complaints and dissatisfaction on the part of citizens which have recently been brought to the attention of the public in various forms. This, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium feels is being maliciously and tendentiously confused with Kosta Bulatovic's illegal activities. The statement concludes that the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium established measures and activities for further political activity aimed at providing LC members and citizens with correct information and explanations in connection with this case.

Protest Continues

AU042104 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] At about 1700 [1500 GMT] today, many people of Kosovo Polje gathered at the house of Kosta Bulatovic, first signatory of the petition of 2,011 Serbs from Kosovo.

A column of people then marched to the center of this settlement, on the outskirts of Pristina, and reached the Culture Hall. Some 5,000 people gathered there, waiting peacefully and in a dignifife way for an official of the Province of Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia to address them and explain why their compatriot was detained. The participants in this gathering especially requested a meeting with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

When no official appeared after a 2-hour wait, the participants returned to the house of Kosta Bulatovic. There, some 7,000 people gathered. Several people spoke from an improvised rostrum requesting that Kosta Bulatovic be released. A delegation was formed which will visit the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo. It was announced that unless some of the requests are met, the participants in the protest will go the SFRY Assembly.

The printed speeches contained some unacceptable requests. While we are reporting this, the participants in these peaceful demonstrations or protests are waiting for the return of a delegation sent to the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo.

Spasic Released

AU042016 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The detention ordered for Radoje Spasic, farmer of Velika Hoca, in the Orahovac commune, because of a well-founded suspicion that he committed a criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133, Section 1, of the SFRY Criminal Law, was lifted today by order of the investigating judge of the Prizren District Court at the proposal of the district public prosecutor of Prizren.

This is said, among other things, in a statement issued to the press by the investigating judge of the district court this evening. The statement also says that Radoje Spasic described and explained the circumstances under which (?he committed the acts) of which he is now accused, so the reasons for his detention no longer prevail. In the proceedings, Radoje Spasic will defend himself while being free.

Defense Body To Act

LD052000 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Committee for All -People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (ONO/DSZ) of the 16th local community in Kosovo Polje, meeting today at an extended session, assessed that the situation in this region not far from Pristina, is complex and that maximum efforts are essential in order to stabilize it.

Activities and manifestations directed against brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, which endanger the fundamental values of the socialist revolution, are impermissible a session announcement states. The ONO/DSZ committee and other socialist forces in Kosovo Polje will undertake all measures to frustrate any hostile activity and its stimulation, as well as the holding of meetings and manifestations whose organizers are not residents of Kosovo Polje. Misinformation that exerts pressure on the state organs and cause trouble will also be blocked.

The inhabitants of Kosovo Polje, well-known for their revolutionary traditions, will not allow individuals, proven opponents of LCY policy, to besmirch their traditions by unacceptable and nationalistic activity or to impede further socialist development, brotherhood, unity, and the togetherness of the nations and nationalities who live in this climate. In conclusion the announcement stresses that any attempt at outside interference in the political security situation in Kosovo Polje will be prevented.

Coverage Criticized

LD052242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo Journalists' Association, at today's extraordinary session, assessed that the reports in one or two public information media on the situation in Kosovo Polje following the detention of Kosta Bulatovic contained lies and half-truths which do not contribute to the calming of the situation in that settlement. The announcement from the session says that, in one or two public information media, despite the fact that an immediate announcement was made on the reasons for Kosta Bulatovic's detention, it is stressed that the situation in Kosovo Polje is being made more difficult by the paucity of information about these reasons. The detention is even "connected with the Kosovo Polje citizens' petition," although Kosta Bulatovic, as it says in the report of the Prizren District Court examining judge, was detained because of evidence that he was involved in spreading propaganda material with a hostile content.

Some media carried false information that municipal, provincial, and republican leaders would speak to the citizens gathered in Kosovo Polje, although in a talk in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, representatives of the citizens gathered were expressly told that there could be discussion about the real problems of Kosovo Polje but only in the legal structures of the place.

The presidium of the Kosovo Journalists' Association believes that these failings by individual journalists do not contribute to the objective provision of information to the public and that they impede efforts at stabilizing the situation in Kosovo Polje, Pristina and beyond. The Presidium notes the need for journalists and editorial boards to invest even greater efforts in the struggle against every impediment to the further development of socialist self-managing relations, brotherhood and unity, togetherness, and equality and against all forms of nationalist and other antisocialist and anti-self-management phenomena and tendencies. The necessity of timely and objective information about the events in Kosovo Polje, as well as about other events in the province, is also stressed, the announcement ends.

Bulatovic Released

LD052300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2143 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Prizren District Court examining judge today decided to release engineer Kosta Bulatovic, as it has been established that there are no reasons for his continued detention, so he will be able to conduct his defense while at liberty. Kosta Bulatovic was detained on Thursday on suspicion that he supplied material of a hostile nature to Radoje Spasic for distribution.

The detention of Kosta Bulatovic in the last 2 days has provoked mass protests of Kosovo Polje citizens and relatives and friends of Kosta Bulatovic, who sought his release and a discussion of the whole case with the most responsible personalities in the province, the republic and the federation.

The Prizren District Court examining judge issued the following statement this evening in connection with the above: "The Prizren District Court examining judge, in the criminal proceedings against the defendent Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, owing to the existence of evidence that he committed a criminal act of hostile propaganda in contravention of Article 133, Paragraph 1, of the SFRY Criminal Law, at the suggestion of the District Public Prosecutor in Prizren, on this day, 5 April 1986, has withdrawn the detention order on the defendent Kosta Bulatovic, because the reasons for the detention order being imposed have ceased to exist."

Stambolic Meets Activists

LD062203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Kosovo Polje has been afflicted with many problems for years. In this suburban environment, there have been several attacks from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism against individual Serbs and Montenegrins. Dissatisfaction with the overall situation in this settlement and in the province as a whole has been smouldering for a long time. On the other hand, there was not enough foresight or strength, either in Kosovo Polje or in the municipal structures in Pristina, to recognize and resolve the problems in time and to prevent negative influences and nationalistic tendencies. This empty space and lack of activity is used by individuals acting from alien positions. The gathering of several thousand people in the past 3 days because of the arrest of Kosta Bulatovic was an excuse for a mass expression of dissatisfaction with the existing situation.

This is the essence of the warnings given in the talks today between about 200 activists of the two local communities in Kosovo Polje with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee. Also taking part in the talks were Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Kosovo Presidency; Kilj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; and several other procincial and Pristina officials.

The meeting in the local cultural club was opened and chaired by Daut Jasanica, president of the SAWP municipal conference, who first noted the development and results, as well as the problems, of this environment 17,000 inhabitants. He noted that the problems have existed for some time, but that an effort has only recently been made to resolve them in an organized manner. He added that there are individuals in this environment who are consciously avoiding involvement in actions aimed at overcoming weaknesses and who resort to petitions, complaints, and organized visits to Belgrade, although in this way they do also indicate the objective problems. Jasanica said that individuals maintain contact with destructive circles obsessed with Serbian nationalism. Disinformation has been spread to the effect that Kosta Bulatovic was allegedly arrested for signing the petition and that others will meet the "same fate" as well. Measures were taken against Bulatovic, Jasanica said, because of the well-founded suspicion that he had come into conflict with the law, and those who complain that the competent organs are not functioning wanted to exert pressure on these same organs for his release and to divert us from resolving the real problem.

Daut Jasanica said that "the organized socialist forces, with the LC at their head, had been quite mobile in the past 2 or 3 days" and that meetings had been held at which working people and citizens were acquainted with the situation in order to stabilize the state of affairs. According to information from these meetings, the majority of citizens had shown their readiness to come to grips with the problems.

In the discussion that ensued, in which 20 or so locals took part, many examples were cited of relations and the state of affairs in this environment, and critical and self-critical comments were made on everything that has been worrying them for years and about their own behavior in the past 3 days.

Young activist Veljko Odalovic remarked on the composition of the meeting, because, he said, most of those invited were those in whom the people of Kosovo Polje had no confidence. 1951 partisan fighter Spiro Samardzic, 86, called for responsibility to be taken and the purging of the LC of all nationalist elements, and for an energetic struggle against the irredentists.

Stanoje Milosevic did not agree with some of the introductory remards of Daut Jasanica, and recalled that several meetings had been held with municipal representatives but that it had been impossible to find a common language. He considers that the irredentists deliberately want to destroy Kosovo Polje because it is the heart of the Serbian populace.

The other activists, inhabitants of Kosovo Polje and other surrounding villages, also spoke in a similar vein. They stressed their demands for a determined struggle against the irredentists, the more effective work of the judiciary and administrative organs, and above all the halting of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

According to Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, the problem lies in the fact that we communists, oriented toward a common policy, are increasingly being recognized by our national affiliation. It is a mistaken view that for the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo the most important thing is to "get out in one piece" by emigrating, and that the communists from the ranks of the Albanians will find a common language with the irredentists. What impressions will those Serbs and Montenegrins leave on histroy who move away from Kosovo and thereby contribute to the realization of the irredentist goals of an ethnically pure Kosovo, Vlasi asked, adding that the most important thing now is for the passions and "ghosts" to be placated and for the disinformation which introduces confusion to be prevented.

"It is clear to everyone," Vlasi continued, "that the vast mass of the people in Kosovo Polje have always adhered to the line of the LC and that they have taken various pressures upon themselves. They should be protected from attempts at manipulation from outside, though. And in all these events there have been emissaries from outside who have spread disinformation and attempted to incite national intolerance. We should beware of this," Vlasi stressed.

Taking the floor, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, first noted the results achieved in the stabilization of the situation in the province, the difficulty of the struggle the Kosovo LC was waging with the help of the progressive forces of Yugoslavia and Serbia, and also the delays and failings in this struggle.

Turning to the latest events in Kosovo Polje, he stressed that the first condition for avoiding chaos, unbridled forces, and anarchy is that we must work through the system and its institutions, and that those who are in control, if they are not good, should be replaced, but only through the system of legal and organized institutions. Only in this way can we reach just solutions, while anything else is playing into the hands of the irredentists. We do not underestimate any problem, nor do we avoid it, but neither do we underestimate everything that we have done in this 5-year joint struggle. You can get yourself into trouble, Stambolic warned, if you thing that things can be resolved elsewhere, especially with rallies and demonstrations. This is a great evil and is playing with fire. These events can only be objectively understood and assessed within the framework of the general state of affairs in Kosovo, as part of everything that has been happening here for seve al years.

At this juncture we should not isolate nor push to the fore the content of assorted writings, nor this arrest, Stambolic added. There will be various writings and actions, but the irredentists will not succeed in achieving its separatist aim by creating a republic of Kosovo, nor will the Serbian unitarists and nationalists be able to bring us into conflict by questioning the autonomy of the province. Neither will succeed, but we must succeed with the policy of brotherhood and unity, because without this we cannot survive. Thus, if we are concerned with the full truth, we cannot ignore or push into the background the circumstances which were the cause of these very events we have witnessed in the past few days and which we are discussing today.

That this is so is best borne out by the fact that in all the republics in Yugoslavia, and in all national environments, there have been arrests for similar acts, but nowhere and never has it happened that several thousand people demonstrated to seek an explanation and express protest. What is more, nowhere up until now have there been on behalf of the perpetrators of such acts of this nature manifestations of public doubt, not even in Kosovo, where lately and for understandable reasons, because of the activity of the irredentists, there have been most such arrests. This is because all our peoples, all our working people, disagree with nationalists, and are opposed to those who are against equality, who are against brotherhood and unity, against the federal system. Thus it is clear that our citizens do not support individuals or acts aimed against the legal system, the foundations of our state system, our joint existence in harmony.

Naturally, we leave the investigators to do their job, the indictment to show whether there is a criminal act, and no one should dispute the right of these organs to carry out their work legally and to strive for public order and peace. Otherwise, Stambolic stressed, lawlessness and anarchy would prevail with all the negative consequences. If it is sown that this is carried out without foundation, that it is perhaps done rashly, fabricated, or that the social and political advisability of the use of the law at this juncture and in this way was not given sufficient or the right consideration, then we can draw lessons from this.

However, how is it that a detention evokes such a revolt, such dissatisfaction? We must get to the causal factors of this. It is clear that we have discussed many problems here that have not been reacted to on time. We should no longer simply talk of these facts and causes. We must be far more concrete in taking the appropriate measures, Stambolic stressed.

We should also talk about Serbian nationalism and its exponents, about the individuals and groups that try to abuse the situation and the justifying dissatisfaction, to spread and deepen the conflict and hatred, to work against the Serbian and other nations and nationalities. How it has been best shown, Stambolic said, how nationalisms encourage each other, how they nurture and incite each other, how they play into each other's hands, plotting against the people.

Clearly, much that has happened recently and in the past few years in Kosovo objectively plays into the hands of the Serbian nationalists, not only in Serbia but also throughout Yugoslavia, plays into the hands of the pro-Chetnik and Chetnik emigres.

The threat to the security of the citizens in Kosovo, the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Stambolic continued, compromises one of the basic principles of the Yugoslav system -- the equality of nations and nationalities. But this can by no means justify opportunism, or refraining from the struggle against Serbian nationalism. It is precisely for this reason that it is the great responsibility of all communists in Kosovo, and in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia, to continue and strengthen the planned, organized and full struggle against all nationalisms, Albanian and others.

The Serbs and Montenegrins must remain here and struggle together with the communists and progressive Albanians who are in the great majority. Is this not the greatest guarantee that we will succeed in this difficult struggle, Stambolic asked.

Turning to the activities of Kosovo Polje, Stambolic gave them the following message: The aim of the irredentists is that you should abandon your homes, and it depends on you more than on anyone else whether Kosovo Polje will become ethnically pure. We all know that you have difficulties and that your patience is fraying, but you must not lose patience. Do not allow anyone to provoke you, neither Serb nationalists nor irredentists. Do not permit anyone to manipulate you, [do not allow] any enemies [to do so]. You are not their concern because they have different objectives. They want to divide and then to rule, and you have heard here among them that individuals are turning to foreign powers asking them to resolve our problems. Is there a betrayal clearer than the request that others should resolve our troubles? This handful of Serb nationalists operating from Belgrade does not work and does not operate for things to turn for the better, because their slogan is "The worse, the better."

Stambolic then briefly addressed a rather large group of citizens that was waiting outside the Kosovo Polje Club of Culture, and which accompanied his words with applause and by chanting: Tito-Party. Ivan Stambolic stressed that this settlement had to draw lessons first from past events and that the problems can be resolved only by concrete work and through involvement.

We know that you have problems, but you must be patient. You must bear in mind the fact that the place where you can resolve these problems is here, in your local community, with legal organs of authority. Do not look for other places outside the legal institutions and do not allow anyone to manipulate you. It depends on you and on your awareness, and on us too, whether Albanian irredentists will attain their objective. Do not allow Kosovo to be a "mine" and someone outside to control it, said Stambolic.

He also spoke in favor of equality of everyone in Kosovo before the law and stressed that judiciary organs, ranging from municipality, province, the republic and up to the federation, must cooperate with the solution of the problems in Kosovo, instead of behaving in a bureaucratic manner.

Let us unite and organize, and we shall win. Let us not allow a group of irredentists, losing ground and becoming more insolent, to poison intra-national relations, or a handful of Serb nationalists to exploit your dissatisfaction. We must understand that concord and unity are above everything else. Demand, ask us in Belgrade to come here, instead of you coming to Belgrade. Stay here and remain dignified, just as you were during the last events in Kosovo Polje. Let us change those who in organs and services and institutions who do not work as they should. Demand that things be done in accordance with the law, but do not suspend legal institutions, said Ivan Stambolic to the inhabitants of Kosovo Polje and the surrounding area, who had gathered there and who greeted his statement with stormy applause.

COMMENTARY ON FAILURE TO DEAL WITH INFLATION

AU061843 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The April wave of price increases reminds one in all respects of the record-breaking January, and this is what causes most concern at this moment. The new prices of flour, electricity, coal -- let us not enumerate any others -- are only a link in the long chain of high costs which strain household budgets. What has been omitted in the efforts to avoid this? Here is a commentary by Slavisa Stojkovic:

It is even now clear that the anti-inflation program of the Economic Resolution for this year will not be implemented. The planned monthly rate of inflation of 3 percent was doubled in each of the preceding 3 months. Personal incomes are rising faster than inflation although they are not covered by higher productivity. Public, common, and personal spending increased in January and February 107 percent as compared with the same period last year. In the SFRY Assembly, one heard predictions recently that this year inflation may amount to as much as 90 percent.

What is to be done in such a situation? The choice of the roads to overcome the market disturbances in the short term is very restricted, unless one takes administrative measures. Fortunately, politicians and economists agree in considering this to be the worst possibility.

As regards the Economic Resolution for this year, it is obviously being neglected. In this way one is actually admitting that one did not even count on it when it was adopted. The resolution says what economic measures should be taken to eliminate the disturbances in the market either when shortages appear or when prices are rising at a dizzying speed. However, until now no intervention has been made from the commodity reserves, no credits have been stopped to those who exaggerated in price raising, no anti-inflation tax has been imposed on those who have a monopoly position, and the price system has not been changed. If something of all this has been undertaken in some cases in some places, this has been more of an exception that confirms the rule that the federal government has lifted its hands off the market long before its official term has expired.

The latest example, when alleged changes occurred a few days ago in the price system, shows best how much one is in fact marking time in this field. Nothing specific was done, but it should have been done.

It was said 6 months ago, when the system of price control was retouched, that this was a temporary measure and that after a deep analysis at the beginning of April -- which is to say now -- appropriate solutions will be proposed. However, it is more and more obvious that no solution will be reached as long as compromises are made between the alleged unified Yugoslav market and the actual power in the markets of republics and provinces, and even the communes. There also will be no result until a break is made with those who constantly make losses, until investments are no longer decided upon outside the economy, until stable conditions for business operations are created, and finally -- and perhaps one should have said it at the beginning -- until labor productivity exceeds production, and the quality of production is a reliable admission ticket to the world market.

At this moment, one thing is certain: inflation will be a many-headed monster for the new federal executive council, too, and it will have to wage a long and difficult struggle against it.

SERBIAN SAWP APPROVES CANDIDATE PROPOSALS

LD042102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The presidium of the republican conference of the Serbian SAWP at today's session approved the proposal that Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, be a candidate for president of the Serbian Presidency. Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Republican Executive Committee, was nominated as vice president of the Presidency.

The following candidates were proposed as members of the republican Presidency: Svetsilav Bozic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Dr Zoran Pjanic, and Dr Ljubinka Trgovcevic.